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AN

A D D R E S S

AT

THE OPENING

OF THE

TOWN HALL,

IN BROOKLINE,

ON TUESDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1845.

BY JOHN PIERCE, D. D.

Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Brookline.

"Nothing is constant, but change."

BOSTON:
WHITE & POTTER, PRINTERS.
1846.

1774693

F Pierce, John, 1773-1849.

844143 An address at the opening of the Town hall, in Brookline, on
·6 Tuesday, 14 October, 1845. By John Pierce ... Boston,
White & Potter, printers, 1846.

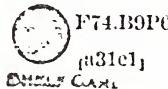
52 p. 22cm.

Appendix contains biographical and historical sketches.

1. Brookline, Mass. Town hall. 2. Brookline, Mass.—Hist.

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P 8858

After the delivery of the following address, the meeting was organized by the choice of DANIEL SANDERSON, Esq. as Chairman, and Mr. JOHN A. BIRD, as Secretary. On motion of GEORGE GRIGGS, Esq., it was unanimously

Voted, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. JOHN PIERCE, D. D., for the able, learned, and highly interesting address delivered this evening, before the citizens of Brookline, at the opening of their new Town Hall, and that a copy of this address be requested of him for publication, and that a committee of three be appointed to communicate this vote to Dr. Pierce, and, provided he consents to the publication, to superintend the printing thereof.

On motion of Dea. JOSHUA C. CLARK, it was voted, that the Selectmen of the Town constitute the committee to carry into effect the foregoing vote.

BROOKLINE, 14 October, 1845.

REV. DR. PIERCE,

DEAR SIR, Immediately after your Address, at the opening of our Town Hall, the subscribers were appointed a committee to apply to you for its publication. We accordingly ask of you a copy for this purpose.

DANIEL SANDERSON,
MARSHAL STEARNS,
JAMES BARTLETT.

BROOKLINE, 8 January, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably to your request, a copy of my Address, on 14 October last, at the opening of our Town Hall, is submitted to your disposal.

The copiousness of its appendix, requiring so great care, it is hoped will be found generally correct, and also constitute an apology for the tardiness of its appearance.

I am yours, with great respect,

JOHN PIERCE.

CAPT. DANIEL SANDERSON, { *Selectmen*
MR. MARSHAL STEARNS, { *of*
MR. JAMES BARTLETT, { *Brookline*.

ADDRESS.

FRIENDS AND TOWNSMEN, I stand before you, at the request of our Selectmen, to utter such thoughts, as may be obviously suggested, at the first public meeting of all ages and denominations among us, in this new, commodious, and beautiful Town Hall.*

You will not expect from me an oration; for then a person would have been selected with more appropriate qualifications.

You ask not for a sermon; for I have already delivered and published three Historical Discourses relating to this little Town.†

Besides, should my life be spared, and my ministry prolonged, for one more short year and a half, it is my favorite purpose and hope to prepare a Jubilee Discourse, more immediately relating to my own people and parochial affairs; and then to gather up the historical fragments, which remain, in relation to this Town, that nothing be lost.‡

Wholly foreign is it to my purpose to deal in figures of speech, which have peculiar charms, especially for youthful minds. As, however, it is universally expected of me, on the present occasion, to give a historical sketch of our Town, there is one figure, with which I cannot dispense, and which, I fear, will be employed to satiety. You have anticipated me to mean *egotism*.

This Town has been incorporated § within a few weeks of one hundred and forty years; and I preached my first sermon here, on the second day of this present month. So that, for

* Appendix I.

† Appendix II.

‡ The author was ordained the fifth minister of the First Parish, in Brookline, 15 March, 1797.

§ Incorporated, 13 November, O. S., 1705.

more than one third of this period, and for more than two thirds of my life, I have lived, and moved, and had my being here. My time has passed so pleasantly, would to God, I could add so profitably, that it requires all my knowledge of dates to convince myself, that the period has been so long. I have had my trials; yet so greatly have these been out-numbered and outweighed by mercies, that, if during a ministry unusually prolonged, any bitter things may have been said, or written against me, they have been traced on the sand, which the tide of time has wholly obliterated; so that, with scarcely an abatement, I can adopt the language of the Apostle, and say, "I joy, and rejoice in you all. Who is weak, and I am not weak? Who is offended, and I burn not?"

Forty-three years ago, this last commencement, I heard a graduate of the day, commence his oration, at Cambridge, with this short and pithy sentence, "Nothing is constant, but change." To inexperienced minds this may appear an unimportant truism. But, in process of time, it will assume a significant meaning. To me it has suggested many solemn thoughts. It grows in interest with the flight of years. Scarcely a day passes without furnishing fresh illustration of its truth.

As the burden of my address will relate principally to our fathers, I will premise my remarks with recommending a few standard works, illustrating their efforts, their sufferings, and their characters, with the hope, that our youth may learn duly to estimate them.

One of the best authorities is Neal's History of the Puritans. But as this work is in five thick octavo volumes, it may be considered too voluminous for common use.*

A good prefatory work is Young's Chronicle of the Pilgrims, in one volume, octavo, entitled, "An Authentic History of the Pilgrim Fathers, from their origin in the Rev. John Robinson's congregation, in 1602, to his death, in 1625, written by themselves."

The most complete account of the Plymouth settlers, originating with the passengers in the May-flower, commonly known as the Pilgrims, who stept on Plymouth rock, on 22 December, 1620, is by Nathaniel Morton, long a Secretary of Plymouth Colony, himself one of their number. It is entitled

* It has, however, been abridged by the Rev. John O. Choules.

"Morton's Memorial." The last edition, enriched with copious notes and illustrations, is by that distinguished son of the Pilgrims, Judge John Davis, who still lives to a venerable old age, to record the heroic deeds, as well as to illustrate the conspicuous virtues of the fathers.

By far the richest work, recording the deeds, trials, sufferings, virtues, and triumphs of the first settlers of Massachusetts proper, is by John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts. The work commences, 29 March, 1630, with the voyage of himself and company to these distant shores, and extends to the period of his death, in 1649. This work, not only very full and authentic in itself, has the felicity of a revision and republication by the Hon. James Savage, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society; who, in two volumes, octavo, has enriched it with notes, perhaps more copious, than the text, explaining whatever was obscure, reconciling apparent contradictions, correcting errors, and adding much valuable information, from a storehouse, replete with historical facts, and with a capacity singularly fitted for such a work.

Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts Bay, in two volumes, with Minot's Continuation in one volume, are valuable historical authorities.

The late Alden Bradford, Esq., for some years Secretary of State, himself a descendant of a passenger in the Mayflower, the second Governor of Plymouth Colony, has contributed largely to perpetuate the history of his native State by his History of Massachusetts, in three volumes, octavo, which he afterward reduced to one volume.

It is well to make ourselves familiar with the histories of our fathers, not only that we may discern their sterling worth; but also that we may verify the declaration of the wise man, "The glory of children are their fathers;" may perceive how singularly God has blessed them and their descendants; and thus refute the slanders, which ignorance or malice has heaped on their memories.

I have promised, on this occasion, not to give you a sermon. I will therefore dismiss the consideration of the religious state of the Town with one passing notice, which may strike some with surprise.

Forty-nine years ago, this month, there were seventy-two

houses in this Town, and precisely the same number of families. Of this whole number but a single family* professed a different faith from the rest; and this worshipped with the Baptist church, in Newton. There were but four Baptist professors of religion then living in this Town, known to the speaker, all females, one of singular piety and benevolence, who, though belonging to the church of her own denomination, in Newton, held uninterrupted communion with my church, three years and a half, to her dying day.

This Town, so beautiful for situation, and so abounding in pleasant scenery, was nevertheless, for seventy-five years from the settlement of Boston, of which, for that portion of time, it formed a part, denominated Muddy-river; a part, Boston Commons; and sometimes Muddy-river Hamlet, from the turbid stream of that name, which forms its Eastern boundary.†

It is seldom mentioned by cotemporary writers. Governor Winthrop, in his invaluable Journal, so minute in notices of passing events, cursorily alludes to it but twice, once in 1632, and again in 1638.

On Sewall's farm has stood, till within a few weeks, from time immemorial, an Indian fort, which has long been the resort of antiquaries, but which, for its origin, object, and uses, has perplexed the most sagacious.

In a historical sketch of Brookline, published in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, II vol., N. S., p. 160, is the following account.

"On Sewall's farm, in this town, are plainly discernible the remains of an Indian fort, containing about the eighth of an acre. It is of a square form, surrounded by a ditch, nearly three feet deep, and a parapet, about three feet high. It has an opening, or gateway at each side, one of these is directly toward a large swamp, called cedar swamp. Tradition, which has long preserved the memorial of this fort, gives no account by what tribe of Indians, on what occasion, nor why it was erected."

I have a theory on the subject, which may, or may not, be the true one. Governor Winthrop, in the first volume of his Journal, p. 88, the earliest printed account known of Muddy-river, under date of 30 August, 1632, mentions, "Notice being

* The family of Hyde.

† It belonged to Suffolk county till 1793, since which it has formed a part of Norfolk county.

given of ten Sagamores, and many Indians, assembled at Muddy-river, the Governor sent Capt. Underhill with twenty musketeers, to make discoveries; but, at Roxbury, they heard, that they were broke up."

Now, these very Indians may have erected this fort, which they may, on an alarm, thus suddenly have abandoned.

But whatever may have been the origin of this curious relic, to the grief of antiquaries, it is now annihilated. Not a vestige remains. It is to be the site of a spacious and elegant mansion for a family* connected with one of our most wealthy landed proprietors. One of the workmen, who assisted in the demolition of the fort, informed me, a few weeks since, that he discovered no object of curiosity; and that the cedar posts, which had been driven into the earth, even the heart of them, had entirely wasted away.

The other notice taken of Muddy-river, in Winthrop's Journal,† is the following.

"In this year, [1638], one James Everell, a sober, discreet man, and two others, saw a great light, in the night, at Muddy-river. When it stood still, it flamed up, and was about three yards square. When it ran, it was contracted into the figure of a swine. It ran as swift as an arrow towards Charlton,‡ and so up and down, about two or three hours. They were come down in their lighter, about a mile; and, when it was over, they found themselves carried quite back against the tide to the place they came from. Divers other credible persons saw the same light, after, about the same place."

Upon this singular phenomenon the editor adds, in a note, these judicious remarks.

"This account of an ignis fatuus may easily be believed, on testimony less respectable than that, which was adduced. Some operation of the devil, or other power beyond the customary agents of nature, was probably imagined by the relators and hearers of that age; and the wonder of their being carried a mile against the tide became important corroboration of the imagination. Perhaps they were wafted, during the two or three hours' astonishment, for so moderate a distance, by the wind. But, if this suggestion be rejected, we might suppose,

* For William Amory, Esq., son-in-law of Hon. David Sears.

† Vol. I, p. 290. ‡ Charlestown.

that the eddy, flowing always, in our rivers, contrary to the tide in the channel, rather than the meteor, carried their lighter back.”

Wood, in a book entitled New England’s Prospect, writes. “The inhabitants of Boston, for their enlargement, have taken to themselves Farm-houses, in a place called Muddy-river, two miles* from their Town, where is good ground, large timber, and store of marsh land and meadow. In this place they keep their swine, and other cattle, in the summer, whilst the corn is on the ground, at Boston; and bring them to Town, in the winter.†

The records of the Secretary’s office of this Commonwealth abound in provisions for the habitancy and management of this section of country, as well as of other surrounding Towns, pertaining to Boston.

So early as 6 August, 1633, by the authority of the Commonwealth, “it is ordered, that there shall be a sufficient cartbridge made in some convenient place over Muddy-river; and another over Stony-river, to be made at the charge of Boston and Roxbury.” This is probably the origin of the road in our Punch-bowl village, and of that, near Wait’s Mill, in Roxbury.

Special privileges were here early granted to the poor. In 1635, “it is ordered, that the poorer sort of inhabitants, such as are members, and likely so to be, and have no cattle, have their proportion of allotments of planting ground, laid out at Muddy-river, by the afore-named five persons; those, that fall between the foot of the hill and the water, to have four acres upon a head; and those farther off to have five.” This privilege was to continue three years.

From the City Clerk’s records of Boston, it appears, that frequent grants of land were made here, not merely to the poor, but to others also, to induce a settlement.

In 1639, “it was agreed, that five hundred acres be laid out, at Muddy-river, for perpetual commonage to the inhabitants there, and the Town of Boston, before any other allotments are made.” But this, like other human ordinances, intended to be perpetual, was destined to be of but temporary continuance. For, from the same source we learn, that it was gradually appropriated to successive grantees.

* Meaning across Charles-river Bay.

† Appendix III.

The latter part of this year, it appears from records in the Secretary's office, that the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury was amicably adjusted by a committee from each Town; and that, in 1640, in the same friendly manner, the limits between this place and Cambridge, and what is now Brighton and Newton, were also settled.

We can more easily conceive, how our fathers could conduct their municipal concerns, in connexion with the peninsula of Boston, than how they could provide together for public worship. The difficulty was, in a degree, obviated by the fact, that, for eighty-four years from the incorporation of Boston, till they had a meeting house in this place, in 1714, the settlers here united in worship with the first church, in Roxbury. The inhabitants of Muddy-river formed so considerable a portion of that Parish, that, in 1698, by mutual agreement, they were entitled to the use of the fifth part of the meeting-house, paying that portion toward the charges of the parish.*

It is strongly suspected, that many of the present generation, with all their conveniences for transportation, would esteem it a hardship not to be endured, especially from the upper part of this Town, to go regularly to worship, as far as Roxbury hill. Yet a female ancestor of some of our most respectable inhabitants has been known to testify, that it was her habit to rise, early, in the morning of every Lord's day, adjust her head-dress over a pail of water, for want of a glass, and walk five miles to Roxbury meeting.

We find no provision for schooling† here, though it is not probable, that the children were uneducated, till 8 December, 1686, when, in answer to the petition of the inhabitants of Muddy-river to the parent Town, "it was ordered, that henceforth the said Hamlet be free from Town rates to Boston, they raising a school-house, and maintaining an able reading and writing master."

This provision was readily accepted; for at a full meeting of the inhabitants of Muddy-river, the 19 January following, they voted acceptance of the late grant; and voted, that for the annual maintenance of the schoolmaster, £12 per annum be raised, and that the remainder necessary to support the charges

* See Roxbury and Brookline records.

† Appendix iv.

of the master, be laid equally upon the scholars' heads, save any persons, that are poor, to be abated in part, or in whole.*

Signed by Thomas Boylston, Town Clerk. He was a physician, and father of the celebrated Dr. Zabdiel Boylston. This is the first entry in the Town Clerk's records of this Town.

He was directed to buy a book, and enter all the proceedings of the settlement from time to time. But he dying, before the above vote was carried into effect, the record was made by his successor in office, Josiah Winchester, Clerk, great grandfather of the famous preacher, Elhanan Winchester. He lived in a house, in Warren street, near where Mr. John Warren's house now stands.

It appears then, that there are no records of this settlement, for the first fifty-six years; though three men,† it seems, were regularly chosen, to manage the concerns of the Hamlet.

According to tradition, the principal school of the Town has always been on the hill, where stands the meeting-house of the First Church.

To determine, where the centre of the Town would fall, a committee‡ was raised, as well to decide, where the first meeting-house, as where the school-house should be erected. The result was, they were placed near together. The site of the central school-house has, till of late years, been in the centre of population, as well as of territory. It is a remarkable fact, that by the census of 1820, our numbers were precisely 900. Of these 456 lived above the first parish meeting-house, and 444 below. The males and females were both 450. Of the 450 males, 225 lived above the meeting-house, and 225 below.

The females were not so equally divided; for of the 450, 231 lived above the meeting-house, and 219 below.

The school-house immediately preceding the one now employed for our high school, was of brick, a little to the Northwest of the First Parish meeting-house, on land given for the purpose by Mr. William Hyslop, built in 1793.§

The present high school house, of stone, first called the Town Hall, was opened with appropriate solemnities, on 1 January, 1825.¶

* Appendix v.

† Ensign Andrew Gardner, John White Jr., Thomas Stedman.

‡ Samuel Aspinwall, John Druce, Peter Boylston.

§ Appendix vi.

¶ Appendix vii.

The Brookline classical school-house, of stone, built by a company, who had an act of incorporation from the General Court, was first devoted to its intended use, in the summer of 1823. After it had been occupied for a few years, it was sold by the proprietors, and has since been converted into a dwelling-house. The present owner and occupant is Dr. Samuel A. Shurtleff.

If we consider the provision, which has been made for our schools, both male and female, for a few years past, we shall find, that few, if any settlements in our land, in proportion to numbers and property, rival the inhabitants of this little village in providing for the education of our rising race.*

A handsome Building† was completed, in September, 1841, on the site of the old Punch-bowl Tavern, peace to its ashes! under the denomination of Lyceum Hall. It is owned in shares, and fitted for a variety of purposes. Its principal room is furnished in a style of unusual elegance, at an expense of more than one thousand dollars.

Our fathers enjoyed the sweets of liberty, but a little time, by exemption from taxes to Boston, and by permission to manage their local concerns in their own way, before they aspired to complete independence, as a Town.

Accordingly, on 11 March, 1700—1, they sent a humble petition to the parent Town, to be a district, or hamlet, separate from the Town, assigning, among other reasons, the remoteness of their situation.*

But Boston, so far from listening favorably to their request, rebuked them sharply for their presumption, reproached them for their ingratitude for past favors; and “voted, that though they had not, for some years, been rated in the Town rate; yet, for the time to come, the Selectmen should rate them in the Town tax, as the other inhabitants, and as they used to be.”†

Such language, backed by such measures, were ill adapted to reconcile the petitioners to this treatment of their request.

They accordingly resolved to apply to higher powers; and, on the 17 June, 1704, petitioned the GENERAL COURT, that they might be allowed to be a separate village.”†

Boston continued strenuously to oppose the measure, till, in

* Appendix VIII.

† Sixty-seven feet by forty.

‡ See records in the Secretary's office, Boston.

the autumn of 1705, a petition* was sent from this place, signed by thirty-two inhabitants, Samuel Sewall, Jr. Esq. being the writer and first signer, which met more favor; for the prayer of the petition was granted; and the signature of the Governor, Joseph Dudley, constituting it a Town, by the name of BROOKLINE, was given, on 13 November, O. S., 1705.†

It might be reasonably supposed, that this Act, so attested, would forever have settled the orthography of the town; especially as the tradition has uniformly been, that it was called BROOKLINE, not Brooklyn, from any other Town; but because its North-eastern boundary is Smelt-brook, which falls into Charles-river, and its South-eastern boundary was then a small brook or creek, falling into Muddy-river.

Still it has, till within a few years past, been variously spelt by those, who might have known better. Judge Samuel Sewall, a former inhabitant, and large landholder here, called it Brooklin, in his private journal, several years, before its incorporation.

The Rev. James Allen, first minister of this Town, though distinguished in his day, has spelt the name of the Town, three different ways, in his seven printed discourses extant, namely, Brooklin, Brooklyn, Brookline, and a fourth way in the Church records, Brooklynn.

Nor can this seem strange, as in his printed discourses, he has spelt his own name, two different ways, Allin, Allen.

My revered predecessor, Jackson, highly celebrated, as he was for accuracy, published a short account of this Town, in the Boston Magazine, for June, 1788, in which he calls the Town Brooklyn.‡

It is believed, that, for several years past, this Town has not been disgraced by a false orthography by any among us, who have enjoyed the advantage of a common school education.

Our boundary lines have, for the most part, remained the same, as they were originally and harmoniously settled by committees from this settlement and contiguous Towns, in 1639, and 1640, except our Eastern boundaries, which separate us from Boston and Roxbury, which have been repeatedly varied.

* Appendix ix.

† Appendix x.

‡ Appendix xi.

The Eastern boundary between Brookline and Boston, on what is now called the Western Avenue,* was, till lately, Muddy-river to where it fell into Charles river bay, which passed near by Charles street in Boston.

But on the rapid settlement of lands near the Mills, the inhabitants of Brookline were not without apprehension, that the centre of population might, in process of time, fall near the Mills, and require the inhabitants to transact their town business there.

Accordingly on ascertaining, that Boston was as ready to accept a part of their territory, as they were to surrender it, for the above, and other reasons, on 1 November, 1824, they unanimously voted to give a committee instructions to establish the bounds of Boston and Brookline at the centre of the principal western channel, which empties into Muddy-river from Charles river.”†

It is a well ascertained fact, that the line separating us from Roxbury was never, till lately, the principal stream of Muddy-river, where we cross it, on Washington street, but a small brook, or creek, falling into the river, near the Punch-bowl village.

Now as the principal stream of Muddy-river seemed to be the most natural boundary, as it has been decided by a late act of our Legislature, it was, for many years, a vexed question, on what principles the old boundary was settled.

In my earliest acquaintance with this Town, it was a common tradition, among even the best informed, that, as Brookline was incorporated, while Governor Dudley, a native of Roxbury, was in the chair, he exerted an undue influence in settling the boundary, so as to favor the place of his nativity.

But on a careful examination of old Deeds‡ of farms, which formerly belonged to Roxbury, but now to Brookline, it was ascertained, that these farms were a part of Roxbury by a boundary line, established, even before Governor Dudley was born.

After many trials by the inhabitants of what has been universally denominated the Punch-bowl village, the Eastern boundary, in that direction, is now the principal stream of Muddy-river by an act of our Legislature, signed by Governor Briggs, on 21 February, 1844.||

* Appendix xii.

† Appendix xiii.
‡ In the Ward and Wyman families. || Appendix xiv.

As the boundary between Brookline and Roxbury is now constituted, it is somewhat amusing, that, on entering the Brookline Avenue, toward the Main Dam, within a few rods, we pass alternately into Roxbury and Brookline, eight times.

The Indian name of this Town is not with certainty known. It might have constituted a part of Shawmut, now Boston. But as the aborigines were never precise about boundary lines, it might have fallen under the general denomination of Nonantum, by which name they called the lands, higher up the river, both in Watertown and Newton.

The probability of this supposition is strengthened by the fact, that there is no distinct Indian name for Cambridge, at first called by the English settlers Newtown.

When our Northern boundary is said to be Newtown, you must always understand, what has long since been called Cambridge; for when the Rev. John Harvard, of Charlestown, made his donation to Newtown, for a College, in 1638, it was called Cambridge,* in memory of the place, where many of our fathers received their education.

The first Representative to the General Court from this Town was Capt. John Winchester, 1709, who lived in the house lately pulled down by Deacon Thomas Griggs. Several of his lineal descendants are still among us.

After obtaining the incorporation of the Town, our fathers made it their first object to erect a house of worship. After several ineffectual attempts, their first house was raised, on 10 November, 1714.

It illustrates the spirit of the times, that though the inhabitants harmoniously agreed, where their house of worship should stand; yet a committee of the General Court came here to sanction their choice. Such a step would seem strange in our day.

At the raising of this house, an event occurred, which attracted the notice of successive generations. Two of the young men, after completing their work, to show their agility, are said to have played leap-frog on the ridge-pole; who lived, one to be 81,† and the other 83‡ years of age. Several elderly people

* See Holmes's History of Cambridge in Mem. of Mass. His. Soc. Vol. vii, p. 19.

† Deacon Samuel Clark died, 7 May, 1766, aged 81.

‡ Mr. Isaac Gardner died, 11 March, 1767, aged 83.

have told me, that each of these men, toward the close of life, used to come to public worship, supported by two staves.

One of these men was the first, who was published in the new Meeting-House; and his dwelling, in the rear of where Mr. Caleb Clark's house now stands, was, for a season, a garrison house against the incursions of the savages.

The next concern of our fathers, after providing a place of public worship for the living, was to appropriate a Cemetery for the dead. In the early settlement of this village, their interments were probably near where they worshipped, in the burial place of the first church, in Roxbury.

On 25 March, 1706, "it was voted,* that there should be a burying-place, on the South side of the hill, on Mr. Cotton's farm, between the two roads, if it can be obtained."

By "Mr. Cotton's farm" is here meant the estate, which, not long since, belonged to Capt. Samuel Croft, now to Mr. John Kenrick. This estate, as well as that formerly belonging to Deacon Ebenezer Davis, now owned by Mr. Moses Andem, was inherited by Rowland and Thomas, heirs of the Rev. John Cotton, second minister of the first church, in Boston, to whom the whole of what afterward constituted these two farms was assigned, at the early settlement of Muddy-river. These farms joined in what is now called Cypress street, but, for more than 120 years, the New Lane.

The expression, "between the two roads," means between Sherburne road, now Walnut street, and the road to Brighton, now Washington street.

By the "South side of the hill," in Mr. Cotton's farm is doubtless meant the rise of land, west of Cypress street, nearest to Washington street.

The date of these transactions is thirteen years, before the New lane, now Cypress street, was laid out.

This was granted, on 11 May, 1719, and "it was ordered†, that it shall run from Watertown road, between the farms of Mr. Rowland Cotton and Mr. Thomas Cotton, all the way in said Thomas Cotton's land, and so into the land belonging to the heirs of Caleb Gardner, into Sherburne road, now Walnut street, for the convenience of the people, in the North part of the Town in going to meeting."

* See Town Records.

† Town Records.

Mr. Caleb Gardner's house stood between the Parsonage of the First Parish and Mr. Jesse Bird's house; and it was from him, West of his own house, that the land was obtained to erect the first meeting-house, in what is now the garden of the Parsonage.

Failing to obtain a lot for a burial place from the heirs of the Rev. John Cotton,* an agreement was made, on 30 April, 1717, with Mr. Samuel Clark, Jr., for the purchase of half an acre.

This is the origin of our present Cemetery, where the remains of so many of our dear friends rest in hope.

It is within the memory of most present, that an addition was made, in the Spring of 1840, by purchase from a descendant of the first owner; and the whole ground is now in a state of improvement worthy our highest ambition.

As early, as 1 March, 1714, money was raised for keeping school, in three parts of this Town.‡

On 5 March, 1759, Samuel White, Esq. many of whose descendants are living among us, gave by deed, about a year before his death, twenty acres of woodland, situated in Needham, for the benefit of the ministry in this Town.‡

On 24 May, 1762, the Town received three hundred and eight half Johannes, valued at £739, 4s, lawful money, the gift of Edward Devotion, for the use of schools.||

On the approach of hostilities with our mother country, our fathers took a very feeling and active part. Frequent were their meetings, spirited their resolves, generous their contributions, in aid of the common cause.§

On 19 April, 1775, the militia of this Town hastened toward Lexington to repel the assaults of British invaders; and Isaac Gardner, Esq. a leading man in the Town, fell a sacrifice to his zeal in his country's cause.¶

On the subsequent 17 June, his kinsman Col. Thomas Gardner, a man of equal eminence, in what is now Brighton, received his death wound, in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

* As appears by a letter in the writer's possession from Mr. John Cotton, of Hampton, N. H.

† Town Records.

|| Appendix xvi.

¶ He was a graduate of Harvard University, in 1747, son of Isaac Gardner, grandson of Deacon Thomas Gardner, first Deacon of the first Church, in Brookline.

‡ Appendix xv.

§ Appendix xvii.

What remains of the fortifications at Sewall's point is a memorial of our fathers' patriotism, in defence of their country. It cannot but rejoice the heart of every christian patriot, that these tokens of war are yielding to the milder arts of peace.*

The propriety of perpetuating the memory of the battle on Bunker's Hill by an expensive monument, erected for that sole object, has, not without reason, been called in question by some scrupulous friends of peace; yet the inhabitants of Brookline contributed \$350.75 towards its completion, \$194 by persons living above the first parish Meeting House, and \$156 75 by those below.

Not only were great sufferings endured, and heavy expenses incurred by our fathers, in the controversy with our mother country; but, in our earlier history, the inhabitants here shared in the dangers occasioned by the aborigines of our land.

In King Philip's war, which originated, in 1675, a bloody action was fought with the Indians, so near as Sudbury, in which Lieutenant Robert Sharp, of this Town, fell a victim. His death, and the battle, which occasioned it, are commemorated on a Monument erected in the burial ground of said Town.†

In process of time, his son Robert also died, in an expedition against the Indians, in Canada.

Allusion to these ancient names and events naturally suggests other notices relating to the early history of this Town.

One of the earliest and largest land-holders here was John Hull, who well deserves a passing notice.‡

When a poor boy, he attracted the notice of his pastor, the Rev. John Wilson, first minister of the first church of Boston, by his extraordinary filial attention to an old and helpless mother. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, at that early period, predicted his future prosperity; which prediction was observably accomplished.

For, on arriving at manhood, he arose, by degrees, to great distinction. He married a daughter of Edmund Quincy, Esq. the first of this distinguished family, in this country, by the name of Judith, in memory of whom, point Judith, on the passage

* Appendix xviii.

† Appendix xix.

‡ According to the testimony of the late John Goddard, Esq. he lived East of the farm, lately owned by Col. Thomas Aspinwall, deceased.

from Providence to New-York, is said to have been named. The device of an Indian with his bow and arrow, on the Massachusetts coat of arms, is ascribed to him. He is also said to have been instrumental in coining the silver shillings, with the representation of a pine tree, on one side. It is a common tradition, that, on the marriage of his only daughter to Samuel, afterwards Chief Justice Sewall, he gave, for a portion, her weight in these silver shillings.*

Judge Samuel Sewall, son-in-law of John Hull, Esq. inherited a large landed estate here, and acted a very important part in the early history of this settlement.

He also attained to a bad eminence in the State, as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, that condemned the witches to be executed.

It is however due to his memory, and it redounds greatly to his honor, to relate, that, on gaining new light on the subject, he bitterly repented of his agency in the witchcraft delusion, and voluntarily made a very humble confession of his error, in the old South Church, Boston.†

A large portion of the lower part of the Town has been long known, as the Sewall farm.

A house was raised for Samuel Sewall, Jr. son of the Judge, 18 June, 1703, since demolished, near, if not on the very site of the house now occupied by Captains Charles and Marshal Stearns. This may have been the time, when those noble elms, near the house, were planted, one of which, a few years since, was greatly injured by a stroke of lightning.

An ancient Elm‡ with the house, to which it is attached, belonging to the Aspinwall estate, is among the greatest curiosities, which this town can furnish.

| | F. in. |
|--|------------------|
| At five feet from the ground it measures | - - - 16. S. |
| At three do. | - - - - - 20. 0. |
| Close by the surface, | - - - - - 26. 0. |

The age of the venerable house, which it overshadows, may be estimated from the fact, that the late Dr. William Aspinwall, if living, would have been one hundred and two years of age,

* Appendix, xx.

† Appendix xxI.

‡ Appendix xxII.

in May last; and that his grandfather, Samuel Aspinwall* was born in that house !

An account of this Town would be manifestly incomplete without some notice of others of its most renowned inhabitants.

Next to the Sewall family so often mentioned with honor, in the annals of our country, may be ranked Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, F. R. S., son of Dr. Thomas Boylston, first physician of this Town. He was famous in his day, not only for eminence in his profession in general, but especially for the practice of inoculation for the small pox, which, though so strenuously resisted by many of his cotemporaries, proved of such essential benefit to society.

A Memoir of this distinguished man, who was born in this Town, in 1679,† was written by Dr. Peter Thacher, minister of Brattle-Street Church, Boston, and published in the Massachusetts Magazine for December, 1789. In consequence of high attainments in his profession, Dr. Boylston was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, in London, a distinction very rarely conferred on natives of this country.

He was brother of Mr. Peter Boylston, and purchased his place, belonging to the heirs of the late Mr. David Hyslop, and built the present mansion, about the year 1736. A plain Monument to his memory may still be seen in our Cemetery.‡

Peter Boylston, whose descendants of another name still remain among us, was father of the late President John Adams's mother. President Adams often mentioned with a lively interest this place of his mother's nativity. While President of the United States, he called on the Hon. Jonathan Mason, where General Theodore Lyman's house now stands, and remarked, as a striking illustration of changes in the manners and customs of the country, that the last time he had travelled over the road before, he carried his mother, horse-back, on a pillion behind him.

The first of the family of Buckminster belonged to this Town, from whom descended three successive generations of clergymen, honored in their day, the last of the brightest promise cut off in

* Appendix xxiii.

† Baptized in the first Church, Roxbury, 1 March, 1679, under the ministry of the so called Apostle Eliot.

‡ Appendix xxiv.

early life. Their first ancestor in this country intermarried in the Sharp family; and, before his removal to Framingham, lived on the estate now owned and beautified by Capt. Isaac Cook. Accordingly there are blood relations of the Buckminster family now living in this Town.

Jeremiah Gridley, Esq. of H. U. 1725, a native of Roxbury, lived and died, in this town, in a house owned by Thomas W. Sumner, Esq. The Records of this Town testify, that he often sustained offices of trust and importance in the Town's affairs, and that he frequently represented them in the General Court. He was, according to the testimony of the late Preident Adams, among the most distinguished in his profession.*

The same house was also rendered famous, as the residence of Henry Hulton.† Esq. one of the king's Commissioners, at a time, when the office was peculiarly obnoxious to the people. An inhabitant has acknowledged, that, in youth, he joined with other thoughtless boys in breaking his windows, as a tory.

Among the past inhabitants of this Town, who should be mentioned with distinction and respect, is the late Dr. William Aspinwall, M. D. of H. U. 1764, who spent a long life, as a distinguished physician of this Town and vicinity, who was successively Representative, Senator, and Counsellor, under the Government of this Commonwealth; who watched over the interests of his native village with vigilance and fidelity; and who, in the times, that tried men's souls, amid the political contests, which raged in our land, was greatly instrumental in preserving this people from those disgraceful abuses, which prevailed in too many other places. In treating the small pox, that dangerous and destructive malady, few, if any cotemporaries, had more extensive practice, or were more successful.

Among our departed townsmen, whose names will be holden in grateful remembrance, is Mr. John Goddard, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-six, serving God, his country, and his generation, by the will of God. Most offices of trust, in the gift of the people, he sustained with skill and fidelity. Though engaged in no martial exploits; yet he directed those works of defence, constructed on what was then denominated Dorchester heights, now South Boston, which perhaps contributed

* Appendix xxv.

† Appendix xxvi.

more than any other cause, to induce the enemy to raise the siege of our neighboring Capital, and take a sudden departure from our coast.

Did time permit, others of our past inhabitants might be enumerated, who rendered essential service to our Town and country.

Not only have natives of our Town done worthily in their day and generation; but distinguished men from other places have been attracted by our beautiful village to seek a residence here. Among these, high in office in the government of the country, were the Hon. Stephen Higginson,* member of the Legislature, under the old confederation; the Hon. George Cabot,† a Senator of the United States, under the administration of Washington; and the Hon. Jonathan Mason,‡ also Senator to Congress, whose place of residence has been succeeded by a mansion, erected by General Theodore Lyman, which, for taste and elegance, may vie with the palaces of Europe.

Till nearly the close of the last century, there was scarcely a mechanic in the Town. Its male inhabitants, with hardly an exception, were cultivators of the soil, verifying the poet's sentiment,

“But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.”

This produced a remarkable equality in the condition and circumstances of this people.

But of late years, the inequalities, so common in other Towns and cities, are rapidly taking place among us.||

Till 1793, this Town belonged to Suffolk County, since which time, it has constituted a part of Norfolk County.§

By the survey of Mr. Jonathan Kingsbury, of Needham, Brookline contained 4416 acres. By an alteration of its limits, as well perhaps as from other considerations, its measurement, according to the survey of Elijah F. Woodward, Esq., of Newton, in 1844, was 4695 acres, 279 more, than by the former survey.

* Hon. Stephen Higginson, died, 22 November, 1828, aged 85.

† Hon. George Cabot, died, 18 April, 1823, aged 71.

‡ Hon. Jonathan Mason, died, 2 November, 1831, aged 75.

|| Appendix xxvii.

§ Appendix xxviii.

By the first known Census, Brookline contained in 1790, 518 inhabitants,

| | | |
|----|-------|------------------------|
| In | | 1800, 605 Inhabitants. |
| | 1810, | 784 " |
| | 1820, | 900 " |
| | 1830, | 1040 " |
| | 1840, | 1265* " |

By a Census, taken by order of the Selectmen of Brookline, in October 1844, the population was 1682.†

Eight dwelling-houses are known to have been consumed by fire, within the limits of this Town.‡

We have account of but little damage, occasioned by lightning here. The only building, thus destroyed, known to the present generation, was a barn belonging to the late Hon. Jonathan Mason, burnt in 1793.

There have been 39 graduates || at different Universities from this Town, namely, 32 at Harvard University; 6 at Brown University, Providence, R. I. and one at Princeton, N. J. Of the whole 11 have been ordained ministers of the gospel.

There have been, besides, two ordained ministers of the Baptist denomination, and one Congregationalist, who have not received a Collegiate education.§

In 1740, there were 61 dwelling-houses, in the Town, of which sixteen still remain; but in not one of these is there living a lineal descendant of an owner at that time.¶

But so gradual was the increase of houses, from that period, that there were but 72, in 1796, 56 years from the first mentioned date; of which 38 were above the first house of worship, and 34 below.

By the last enumeration, concluded, 7 October, 1844, there were 88 dwelling-houses and 100 families above the first house of worship; and 124 dwelling-houses and 156 families below; in the whole, 212 dwelling-houses, and 256 families. Of these 38 families only consist of natives of the Town; 25 above the First Parish Meeting-house, and 13 below.

* This is the number, as certified to the writer by John Pierce Jones, Esq. of Medway, who took the census, that year, of this, and other Towns, in the County.

† Appendix xxix.

|| Appendix xxxi.

¶ Appendix xxxii.

‡ Appendix xxx.

§ Appendix xxxiii.

On my first coming into this Town, 49 years ago,* in the 72 dwelling houses† there were precisely 72 families, and 65 voters. Of the 72 dwelling-houses 19 have been demolished, leaving 53 standing. In the whole there are living in them but 14 of the family connexions of those then inhabiting them. Of the heads of families, at that time, 3 men only, and 5 women are now living in the Town; but one man only and three women only, in the same house, in which they then lived. Of the 65 voters, but 5 survive, of whom 4 remain in this Town. There are but 3 owners of real estate, who were free-holders then; only one lives in the same house, as then; and alas! but a single couple survives in this place, whom I then found in the married state.‡

It is a remarkable fact, that, within the last 53 years, but 6 couples have been married, in this Town, of whom both parties were natives of the Town.

The smallest number of votes, I have known given in one year, was 28, in 1798; the largest, 244, in 1844.

The deaths in this Town, for the last 49 years, have been 546, averaging 11 1-7 a year. The smallest number, in one year, was 2, in 1797. There have been 23|| deaths here, since the commencement of this year, making already 3 more, than in any year on record. With this exception the largest number was 20, in 1775, when the dysentery and small pox prevailed in this region.

Of the 546 deaths, 188, nearly a third, were under 10 years of age; 34 from 10 to 20; 72 from 20 to 30; 48 from 30 to 40; 56 from 40 to 50; 33 from 50 to 60; 44 from 60 to 70; 44 from 70 to 80; 23 from 80 to 90; 4 between 90 and 100. Nearly one eighth part over 70.

The oldest person, who has died, in this Town, was Sarah White, widow of Benjamin White. She was daughter of Samuel Aspinwall, born, in the old Aspinwall house, in 1707, and died in the house, in which she passed her married life, numbered xxxi in the Appendix, on 11 September, 1801, aged 94.

There is, however, one now living among us of a more advanced age; the widow Reuel Mace, a few years since, from

* I preached my first sermon here, on 2 October, 1796.

† Appendix XXXIV.

‡ Since this Address, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Deacon John Robinson, departed this life, on 7 November, aged 74, leaving not a single couple, whom I found in the married state.

|| The whole number to the end of the year, 27.

Newburyport, born, 13 November, O. S. 1750, just forty-five years to a day from the date of the incorporation of this Town.

This Town partook of the grief, which was universal, throughout our land, on the sudden demise of our great and good Washington. By previous arrangement, on the anniversary of his birth soon succeeding, all business was suspended, there was a general convocation of the inhabitants of all ages. A procession was formed, at the brick School, and marched, in order to the Meeting-house, preceded by the youth, wheré solemn airs of sacred music were sung; prayers were offered by the Pastor; an Address delivered, which, by vote of the Town, was published, with the farewell advice of Washington to his countrymen annexed.*

On my first coming to this place, I found but five families of new comers, not one of whom lived in a house of his own erection. All occupied houses, which had been previously built, and with but little alteration.

At about the commencement † of the present century, the erection of new houses began in earnest, till they have increased in elegance, and with a rapidity, which renders it hardly doubtful, that, before many years, the laboriously cultivated farms of the first settlers will generally fall into the possession of the newly fortunate; and the remnants of the farmers will be induced to retire to more distant settlements, either to seek their fortunes in other pursuits, or where they may find less costly farms, and a wider field for their industry.

One of the first purchases here by gentlemen of fortune from other places was by the Hon. Stephen Higginson, native of Salem, then a resident in Boston. Near the close of the last century, he purchased of Ebenezer Richards a sheep pasture, containing about thirteen acres, for one hundred and twenty dollars, an acre.‡

This sounds small compared with purchases lately made at one thousand dollars an acre.|| The houses are likewise increasing in costliness, taste, and elegance, at least in as great proportion, as the building spots are rising in value.

It is but the other day, that a cherry orchard, in this immedi-

* Appendix, xxxv.

† Appendix xxxvi.

|| A few acres have lately been sold at five cents a foot.

† Appendix xxxvi.

ate neighborhood, with no building, but a small old barn, was laid out with great taste, by the late Mayor of Boston, a native of the spot; and twelve dwelling-houses of elegant and varied architecture have already, as by magic, risen upon it; while another is in progress of erection.

On Harvard street, Harvard place, and Harvard avenue; on Vernon place, and Vernon avenue; on Avon street, and I know not, on what other streets of high sounding names, the changes are nearly as great, and as rapid.

What think ye, good old Esq. Sharp* would say, could he revisit his old farm, which, under his fostering care, used to produce some of the choicest fruits of the season; and behold, on one side, an elegant church, and see, wherever he turned his view, beautiful mansions, rising in quick succession? It is absolutely beyond the powers of the imagination to conceive, what would be his emotions.

For local scenery, for rich cultivation of fields and gardens, and green-house productions,† for continually increasing costliness and taste, in its private and public buildings, the praises of this little Town resound far and wide. The learned and faithful editor of Winthrop's Journal, pronounces "Brookline to be the most beautiful village in New-England." This is but an echo of the sentiments generally expressed by persons of taste and observation.

A modern poet‡ has thus sung the praises of our beautiful Town.

"I have revisited thy sylvan scenes,
Brookline! in this the summer of my day.
Again have revelled in thy lovely vales,
And feasted vision on thy glorious hills;
As once I revelled, feasted, in the spring
Of careless, happy boyhood. And I've bowed
Again within thy temple, and have heard,
As though time's footfall had, these years, been hushed,
Thy patriarch pastor's lips, like dew, distil
Gentle instruction. And the same is he,
As to young love and reverence he was,
My cheerful friend, benevolent, and good:

* See Appendix xxxiii, Article vi.

† In all these respects, the improvements introduced by Hon. Thomas H. Perkins are in a style of princely magnificence; and are the admiration of all beholders.

‡ Mr. William B. Tappan, in the Poet's Tribute, published in 1840, p. 259.

The same thy hills and dells, those skies the same
 Of rich October; such as only bend
 Over New-England; and the same grey walls,*
 Reared in New-England's infancy, are those,
 Which charmed imagination. Thou art fair,
 And beautiful as ever. Fancy deems
 Thy sweet retreat excused the common doom
 Caused by the fall; as if the Architect
 Were willing, by such specimen, to show
 What Eden, in its primal beauty, was."

A singular sentiment was expressed by a seaman's preacher, a short time since, when, on a hot summer's day, after regaling himself in a beautiful grove, behind the first church, in the course of his services, in the house of worship, he suddenly exclaimed, "I know not, my friends, how you can help being christians; for you already live in paradise."

You will permit me, my friends, to express the honest, the joyful conviction, that the most prevalent, the most available cause of your present, and your growing prosperity, is, under God, the almost entire, and it is hoped, that there will soon be, the total disuse, of ardent spirits among you.

The first impulse given to this reformation was by the formation of the "Massachusetts Society for the suppression of intemperance," in Boston, the first State Society on the globe, organized, 5 February, 1813, nearly 33 years ago. This was but the twilight of a brighter day. Its first efforts were only against "the too free use of ardent spirits." Its promoters, ridiculed as visionary fanatics, hardly dared to hope, that considerable numbers could be induced to abandon their use.

From these timid and feeble beginnings, brought forward by a few isolated individuals, what rapid and extensive changes have since taken place? Most towns, in the Commonwealth, have one or more organized Societies for the promotion of temperance.

The Brookline Temperance Society was formed, on 18 March, 1831, after an Address in the First Parish Meeting-house by the late Rev. Hosea Hildreth, of Gloucester, a pioneer in this glorious reformation.

But the most wonderful, the most unaccountable, yet the most

* The Aspinwall house, as seen in the Vignette, built in 1660, now owned by Col. Thomas Aspinwall, consul at London, in which his great grandfather was born.

effectual change in the habits of the times was, under God, effected by the Washington Society, in Baltimore, formed, on 5 April, 1840, by six notorious inebriates, some of whom were more than half intoxicated, at the time of signing the pledge.

Three days, after the formation of the Baltimore Washington Society, namely, the 8 April 1840, the Brookline Total Abstinence Society was formed, and, on 4 April, 1842, the Brookline Washington Total Abstinence Society took its rise.*

To show, how much we are indebted to the Temperance reformation, and to its most efficient agents, it is only necessary to glance at the almost universal customs, in the use of intoxicating liquors, within the memory of many of my hearers.

Nurses began with infants, at their birth, and administered alcoholic mixtures to quiet their crying, and relieve them from temporary pain. This practice, in the opinion of the celebrated Dr. Rush, overcame the natural distaste for alcohol, which the kind Author of the human frame appointed, as a safeguard from its use, and thus prepared the way for its relish in subsequent years.

It was almost as common to take a mixture of strong drink, at XI A. M. and at IV P. M., as to eat at the regular hours of meals.

When neighbors met, for visits, or on business, wine and stronger drinks were almost universally offered; and it would have been thought strange to refuse the civility.

On meeting at grocery shops, and with too many, this was a daily practice, one neighbor was accustomed to treat another with some alcoholic mixture; and this civility must be reciprocated, on the spot, though both parties had already drank more, than was for their good.

Farmers went to such places for morning drams.

At every birth day, it was usual to treat; and especially on freedom day, there would be a great collection and much dram-drinking.

When a man was published to be married, his friends and neighbors would, the next day, throng his house for the customary indulgence. A mechanic once lamented to me, that by reason of the numbers, who on that occasion, *spent the day at his house*, the expense of treating them was a serious inconvenience.

* Appendix xxviii.

At the raisings of buildings, there was always much unnecessary drinking.

On 4 July, and other holidays, clubs would meet for convivial treats; and, on proceeding to the Capital, booths would be scattered all over the common, with spirituous liquors under every possible alluring form.

Trainings were gala-days of dissipation. So numerous and obvious were the abuses, on these occasions, by a too free use of strong drinks, and consequent quarrels, that our Legislatures have wisely dispensed, in a great measure, with such gatherings, to prevent the attendant and consequent evils, which never failed to result from them.

Weddings were awfully desecrated by abominable indulgences. It was formerly the custom to fill the house with guests, on such occasions, and to furnish abundance of intoxicating liquors. The boldest of the number, when heated with drink, would betray even some of the more staid guests into excesses, which cost them many a bitter pang. Well might be applied to such parties, as they were sometimes conducted, what Paul says of the Bacchanalian rites of the Heathen, "It is a shame to speak of the things, which are done of them in secret."

For several years, after the Revolutionary war, it was common for merchants, on the exchange, in Boston, to go to some public house* at eleven o'clock, and drink punch and kindred liquors. No wonder, that so many of them, who were in that constant practice, fell a sacrifice to gout, jaundice, and similar diseases, without arriving at old age.

What strange customs prevailed at funerals, in those drinking days? Large waiters, with full wine glasses, were carried round, with much inconvenience. Various kinds of spirits were also furnished for bearers, pall-holders, and others, who chose to share them.

I remember officiating at the funeral of a Town pauper, in this comparatively temperate village, at which the selectmen felt bound to furnish wine, and two kinds of spirit. Nor was it thought strange by most persons present. Indeed the fathers of the town would then have been blamed for permitting a poor person to be buried without the tokens of respect customary among her wealthier neighbors!

* Commonly the Bunch of Grapes Tavern.

When, a little more than thirty years ago, a farmer, in this Town, commenced the cultivation of his lands without the use of ardent spirits, it was thought as strange, as one of the seven wonders of the world. He was watched with eagle eyes, as if it would be impossible for his laborers to do their appointed work. He was charged with avarice, though he compounded with his workmen fully to compensate them for their self-denial. But what have we lived to see! It would now seem full as strange to find a farmer, in his daily labors, using ardent spirits, twice a day, as formerly to cultivate his lands without them.

It is hardly possible to exaggerate the present, in comparison with former habits of living, in point of temperance, exemption from disease, endurance of labor, judicious culture, peaceful intercourse between men and their employers, mutual satisfaction, and domestic quiet.

Prevalent as were the evils formerly among us from the abuse of ardent spirits, it is my firm conviction, that, as a people, we could be compared favorably with most of our neighbors. Indeed, the Hon. George Cabot, a senator of the United States, during Washington's administration, for about ten years a resident in this Town, who, in early life, as a sea-captain, had visited many foreign lands, and who was, in all respects, a most competent witness of what he testified, once assured me, that in no part of our land, or of the globe, had he ever witnessed a people more exempt from contention, more peaceable, more industrious, more temperate, more thrifty, than the people of this Town.

Still many were the calamities, which individuals and their families experienced from the intoxicating cup.

That you have so generally renounced this fatal poison, and are doing so much to prevent its abuse by others, will, I am fully persuaded, account for the difference between your former and present condition and prospects.

To further, as far as possible, these desirable objects, let us, in the fear of God, and in the spirit of Christ, dedicate this commodious and tasteful Hall to the important uses, for which it is designed, and to which it is so admirably adapted. Let it ever be a bond of union to all the inhabitants of this favored village! Let the municipal transactions, which are henceforth here to

take place, be ever conducted in a spirit of mutual conciliation. While we strenuously maintain our individual rights, let us generously vindicate the rights of others. "Let nothing be done through strife or vain glory; but, in lowliness of mind, let each esteem others better, than himself,"

Where we differ, as differ often we must, in political, or religious, or any other matters, let no one cherish such self-love, as not to respect the self-love of others.

We dedicate this edifice to mental cultivation, to useful intelligence, to sound morals, to kind neighborhood, to temperance, and every christian grace.

That portion of this commodious building, which is designed for the instruction of youth, the hope of their parents, and of our common country, we dedicate to the cause of good learning, of sound principles, of wholesome discipline, of ever increasing progress.

If, my respected hearers, my imperfect remarks have taught nothing else, they surely go to illustrate the solemn truth, that "the fashion of this world passeth away; that man continueth not in one stay; that we are strangers and sojourners here, as all our fathers were."

The progressive improvements of modern times render it not improbable that, when this beauteous fabric shall grow old, and decay, it may give place to an edifice, which shall as far exceed this, as the present is superior to the rude structures of former times.

What holier wish can I indulge, what kinder or better hopes can I express, than that, when the changes shall pass over ourselves, which we have contemplated, as occurring to past generations, to all the works of men's hands, and even on the face of nature itself, we all may be prepared, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, for improvements, infinitely superior to what this earth can furnish, in a "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens!"

APPENDIX.

THE Hall is 53 feet long, $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 17 feet high, besides a Front Gallery.

The Building contains two School-rooms, each $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

I. p. 5.

The Exercises at the dedication were,
 I. Chorus. "Glory be to God on high;"
 II. Sentence. "O Lord, incline our hearts;"
 III. Prayer by Rev. William H. Shailer;
 IV. Dedication Anthem. "Lord of Hosts;"
 V. Address by John Pierce, D. D.
 VI. Temperance Anthem;
 VII. Ode by Mr. B. F. Baker;
 VIII. Chorus. "Glory to God."

II. p. 5.

I. A discourse delivered at Brookline, 24 November, 1805, the day, which completed a century from the incorporation of the Town.

II. A discourse delivered, 9 November, 1817, the Lord's day after the completion of a century from the gathering of the Church, in Brookline.

III. Reminiscences of forty years, delivered, 19 March, 1837, the Lord's day after the completion of forty years from his settlement in the ministry.

III. p. 10.

A similar account is given by John Josselyn, Gent. in an account of two voyages to New-England, p. 162, published, in 1675.

"Two miles from the Town, at a place called Muddy-river, the inhabitants have farms, to which belong rich arable grounds and meadows, where they keep their cattle, in summer, and bring them to Boston, in the winter."

In an old English account of the war with King Philip is the following.

"On 28 August, 1675, happened here, at eleven o'clock at night, a most violent storm of wind and rain. The like was never known before. It blew up many ships together, that they bulged one another; some towards Cambridge; some to Muddy-river, doing much hurt to very many. Also, it broke down many wharves, and blew down some houses. Thereupon the Indians afterward reported, that they had caused it by their Pawaw, that is, worshipping the devil."

IV. p. 11.

"The earliest trace of our system of free schools is to be found on the Boston Records, under date of 13 April, 1635." —*Sax's History of Boston*, p. 348.

The first provision for public Schools by the State was made, in 1647. *Winthrop's Journal*, Vol. II, p. 215, note 1.

V. p. 12.

On 28 May, 1697, Voted, that John Searle teach school, in Muddy-river from the first Monday, in May, 1697 to the last day of February, 1697, 10 months. *Brookline Town Records*.

To understand the above vote, it is to be observed, that, at that period, the year closed with the twenty-fifth of March.

VI. p. 12.

A flourishing Elm tree was set out by Mr. Ebenezer Heath, in the Spring of 1825, on the very site of the brick School-house.

VII. p. 12.

The Brookline Public High School went into operation, in May, 1843, under the instruction of Mr. Benjamin H. Rhoades, A. M., a graduate of Brown University, in 1833. His Assistants have been Mr. James Pierce, and, next, Miss A. Elisabeth Appleton.

The room, which had been at first occupied, as a Town Hall, was elegantly and conveniently fitted up for the High School; a respectable Library was procured; and since, through the agency of the Principal, five hundred dollars have been raised by subscription, and an elegant Philosophical Apparatus has been provided.

VIII. p. 13.

Besides two or three private Schools, there are three District Schools, in the Town, in addition to the High School; namely, the South-Western, taught, through the year, by Miss Augusta Draper; the Southern, by Miss Emily Reed; and the Northern, by Miss Catharine Stearns, a teacher of large experience and rare qualifications, assisted by Miss Amelia Gerry. The number of pupils, in this District, are so constantly increasing, not merely by the recent addition of a part of Roxbury to this Town, but also by the augmenting population, that farther provision for instruction must soon be made, in this part of the Town.

IX. p. 14.

To His Excellency the Governor, Council and Assembly, in General Court convened, The humble petition of the inhabitants of Muddy-river sheweth,

That, at a session of this honorable court, held at Boston, on 13 August, 1704, the said inhabitants exhibited their humble petition, praying, that the said Muddy-river might be allowed a separate village, or peculiar, and be invested with such powers and rights, as they may be enabled by themselves to manage the general affairs of the said place. Which petition has been transmitted to the Selectmen of the Town of Boston, that they may consider the same; since which your hnmble petitioners not having been informed of any objection made by the Town of Boston aforesaid, we presume, that there is no obstruction to our hnmble request made in our petition.

Wherefore we humbly beseech your Excellency, that this honorable court will be pleased to proceed to pass an Act for the establishing of the said place a separate village or peculiar, with such powers, as aforesaid, and your petitioners shall ever pray,

Samuel Sewall, Jr.

Thomas Gardner,

Benjamin White,

Thomas Stedman,

John Winchester,

Samuel Aspinwall,

Eleazer Aspinwall,

William Sharp,

Edward Devotion,

Josiah Winchester, Jr.

John Ellis,

John Winchester, Jr.

Thomas Woodward,

Holland,*

Gardner,*

Joseph White,

Josiah Winchester,

John Devotion,

Joseph Gardner,

Thomas Stedman, Jr.

John Ackers,

Josiah Stedman,

Thomas Gardner, Jr.

Ralph Shepard,

Abraham Chamberlain,

Peter Boylston,

John Ackers, Jr.

William Ackers,

Benjamin White, Jr.

Caleb Gardner,

John Seaver,

Henry Winchester.

* Christian names worn off.

A copy of Brookline Grant. Anno regni Annae Reginæ Quartæ.

At a great and general court for her Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, begun and held, at Boston, upon Wednesday, 13 May, 1705, and continued by several prorogations unto Wednesday, 24 October, following, and then met, 13 November, 1705.

In Council. The order passed by the Representatives, upon the petition of the inhabitants of Muddy-river, a Hamlet of Boston, read on Saturday last.

Ordered, That the prayer of the petition be granted; and the powers and privileges of a Township be given to the inhabitants of the land, commonly known by the name of Muddy-river, the Town to be called BROOKLINE; who are hereby enjoined to build a Meeting-house, and obtain an able orthodox minister, according to the direction of the Law, to be settled amongst them, within the space of three years next coming;

Provided, That all common lands, belonging to the Town of Boston, lying within the said bounds of Muddy-river, not disposed of, or allotted out, shall still remain to the proprietors of said lands.

Which order, being again read, was concurred and consented to.

JOSEPH DUDLEY.

Taken from Mr. Addington's Copy sent to the Town.

A true copy examined by me, ISAAC ADDINGTON, Secretary.

Recorded by me, SAMUEL SEWALL, JR., Town Clerk.

A short account of Brooklyn, in the Boston Magazine, for June, 1788, of about one page and a half, though anonymous; yet, on the best authority, is ascribed to the Rev. Joseph Jackson, the fourth minister of Brookline.

By a letter from the Rev. Samuel Sewall, of Burlington, great-great grandson of Judge Samuel Sewall, who possesses a large portion of the private papers with the Journals of his venerable ancestor, he conjectures with a good degree of probability, "that Brookline borrowed its name from one of the farms within its bounds, namely, the Gates farm, hired of Judge Sewall, which was probably called Brookline from the circumstance, that Snelt-brook, running through it, was the line of division between that and one of the neighboring farms;" and, he might have added, that it was the boundary between that farm and Cambridge. "This accounts for the name being often mentioned by the Judge, in his Journal, before Brookline was incorporated; and, as he was a large land-holder in the place, and a member of the Council, at the time of its incorporation, it seems likely, that it might have been submitted to him to furnish the name for the new Town; and that he gave it this of Brooklyn, which had been for years familiar to him, as the name of a farm within its precincts, and likewise a very good name for the purpose designed."—*Ms. Letter of the Rev. Samuel Sewall.*

On Monday, 2 July, 1821, the Causey from Charles street, Boston, over what is denominated the Western Avenue to the adjoining Towns was completed so far, that carriages past over it, for the first time, this day. A cavalcade was formed, early in the morning, of about one hundred, on horseback, headed by Gen. William H. Sumner, who past over the Brighton branch, and returned by way of the Brookline branch. On arriving at the Cosser Dam, General Sumner addressed the company in a short speech.

| | |
|---|--------|
| The Act of Incorporation for building this Dam was obtained, in | 1817 |
| It was begun, in | 1818 |
| and cost about \$600,000. | M Q R |
| From Charles street to the cross dam, | 1.0.0 |
| " to the West end of the main dam, | 1.1.73 |
| " to Brighton road to Cambridge-port, | 3.2.27 |
| " to the Punch-bowl road, Brookline, | 2.3.70 |
| " over the cross dam to Roxbury road, | 2.3.46 |

Distances according to Francis Jackson, land commissioner, Boston, as published in the Boston Centinel, 26 December, 1832.

| | |
|--|----------|
| From Parsonage of I Chl. Brookline to the old State-house, Boston. | M Q R |
| Over the Neck, | 5. 0. 37 |
| Over the Western Avenue, | 4.1.77 |
| Over Tremont street, | 4.2.56 |

The road from Boston to Roxbury, over Tremont street was opened, 10 September, 1832. The whole extent of the new part of the road from the Misses Byles, in Boston, to the old road by Wait's Mill, in Roxbury, is 2 miles and 6 rods.

XIII. p. 15.

An Act relating to the boundary lines of the City of Boston and the Town of Brookline.

Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,

That the agreement made by and between the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston, for and in behalf of the said City, and the Selectmen of the Town of Brookline, in behalf of said Town, relative to the boundary lines between the said City and Town, shall be, as follows, namely, beginning at a point marked (a) at an angle 113° from the Mill Dam, until it strikes the centre of the channel of Charles River, and also running from the said point (a) Southerly, at an angle of 143° 40', until it strikes the centre of the channel of Muddy-river, at a point, where the respective boundaries of Boston, Brookline, and Roxbury, meet each other.

Section II. Be it farther enacted, That the boundary lines between the Counties respectively of Suffolk and Norfolk, so far as they are affected by this Act, shall hereafter conform to the said boundary lines between the said City and Town; and the same are declared and established to be the boundary lines between the said Counties respectively, any thing in any former Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided however, That the several Laws regulating the erection of buildings, within the City of Boston, shall not extend to the land hereby transferred from the said Town of Brookline to the said City.—22 February, 1825.

XIV. p. 15.

ACT OF 1844, CHAPTER XXXVIII.

An Act to annex a part of the Town of Roxbury to the Town of Brookline.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows,

Section I. Jeremiah Lyon with all the other persons, their polls and estates, and all the lands lying within a line, beginning in the centre of Muddy-brook at the junction thereof with another brook, running between Roxbury and Brookline, across the Mill Dam road, and at a post there set, and running Southerly and Westerly by the centre of said Muddy-brook, through the estate of Henry S. Ward, thence following the centre of said brook through the land of Samuel Wyman, until it meets a stone-wall dividing said Wyman's land from the land of Joseph Curtis; thence following said wall, nearly in a North Westerly direction, until it meets the present line of division between Roxbury and Brookline, as laid down on a plan by E. F. Woodward, Esq. dated, 8 February, 1841, are hereby set off from the Town of Roxbury, and annexed to the Town of Brookline, in the County of Norfolk.

Section II. The land hereby set off from Roxbury to Brookline, and the persons residing thereon, shall be liable, and holden to pay their just proportion of all taxes, which have been assessed on the inhabitants of the said Town of Roxbury, previous to the passing of this Act, and also their portion of all County and State taxes, that may be assessed on said Town of Roxbury previous to the taking of the next State valuation; said proportion to be ascertained and determined by the Town valuation of said Roxbury; and the Town of Brookline shall be liable for the support of all persons, who now do, or hereafter may stand in need of relief, as paupers, whose settlement was gained, or derived, within the limits described in the first Section of this Act. *Approved by the Governor, 24 February, 1844.*

XV. p. 18.

This woodland is given by deed of Samuel White, Esq., to the Selectmen of the Town of Brookline, for the time being, "to supply the minister or ministers, that may be settled in said Town from time to time."

The Deed was probably written by Jeremiah Gridley, an eminent lawyer, who then lived, in this Town, as he is the first witness mentioned; and as the Instrument was acknowledged before him.

XVI. p. 18.

By subsequent accumulation this amounted to \$4531.61, loaned to the Town of Brookline for the erection of the Town Hall, in 1845, which contains two convenient School-rooms.

This Edward Devotion, who formerly lived on the farm, now owned by Mr. George Babcock, died, 7 November, 1741, in a house, in the Pinch-bowl village, formerly owned by Stephen, then Wm. Brewer, Esq. and from which Mr. Lemuel Foster lately removed.

XVII. p. 18.

The Town Records of this period abound in notices of such meetings, and of the patriotic resolutions unitedly and zealously adopted.

XVIII. p. 19.

The Railroad to Worcester passes directly through these fortifications at Sewall's point.

XIX. p. 19.

The following is the inscription:

"Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, of Milton, his Lieut. Sharp, of Brookline, and twenty-six other souldiers, fighting for the defence of their country, were slain by the Indian enemy, and lye buried in this place."

XX. p. 20.

Robert, the father of John Hull, and grandfather of Judge Samuel Sewall, died, 28 July, 1666, aged 73, and was buried, in the new burying place, next the Common.

Dr. Cotton Mather, in his life of the Rev. John Wilson, p. 28, remarks;

"Beholding a young man, extraordinarily dutiful, in all possible ways of being serviceable, unto his aged mother, then weak in body, and poor in estate, he [viz. Rev. John Wilson] declared unto some of his family, what he had beheld; adding therewithal, I charge you, take notice of what I say. God will certainly bless that young man; John Hull (for that was his name) shall grow rich, and live to do God good service in his generation. It came to pass accordingly, that this exemplary person became a very rich, as well as emphatically a good man, and afterwards died a Magistrate of the Colony."

John Hull died, 30 September, 1683. Rev. Daniel Gookin, son of the Major General, wrote some poetry upon his death, entitled "A few shadie meditations occasioned by the death of the deservedly honored John Hull, Esq. who was removed from his earthly tabernacle to be an inhabitant of that House, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, 30 September, 1683."

The following notice of his wife's death is supposed to be by Dr. Cotton Mather.

"Mrs. Judith Hull, of Boston, N. E. late wife of John Hull, Esq. deceased, a diligent, constant, frutiful reader and hearer of the word of God, rested from her labors, 22 June, 1695, being the seventh day of the week, a little before sunset, just about the time she used to begin the Sabbath, aged 69."

XXI. p. 20.

Judge Sewall's confession, as recorded in his Journal, not dated, but probably, on Fast-day, 14 Jan. 1696-7.

"A copy of the Bill I put up on the Fast-day, giving it to Mr. Willard, as he passed by, and standing up at the reading of it, and bowing, when finished, in the afternoon.

"Samuel Sewall, sensible of the reiterated strokes of God upon himself and family; and being sensible, that as to the guilt contracted, upon the opening of the late commission of Oyer and Terminer, at Salem (to which the order of the day refers) he is, upon many accounts more concerned, than any, that he knows of, desires to take the blame and shame of it, asking pardon of men, and especially desiring prayers, that God, who has an unlimited authority, would pardon that sin, and all other his sins personal and relative; and according to his infinite benignity and sovereignty, not visit the sin of him, or of any other, upon himself, or any of his, nor upon the land; but that he would powerfully defend him against all temptations to sin, for the future, and vouchsafe him the efficacious, saving conduct of his word and spirit."

No evidence appears, that this was an act of church discipline; but simply a voluntary confession.

Judge Sewall's father Henry died, 16 May, 1700, aged 86.

The Judge prepared the following epitaph to his memory, in the burying-yard of the first parish, in Newbury.

"Henry Sewall sent by his father, Henry Sewall, in the Ship Elisabeth and Dorcas, arrived at Boston, 1634, wintered at Ipswich, helped begin this plantation, 1635, furnishing English servants, neat cattle and provisions. Married Mrs. Jane Duminer, 25 March, 1646, and died, 16 May, 1700, aged 86. His fruitful vine, being thus disjoined, fell to the ground, the January following."

Judge Samuel Sewall, of H. U. 1671, was Fellow of Harvard University, a number of years, and one of its benefactors. He went to England, in 1688, the year of the glorious Revolution. He was one of the first Counsellors, after the charter of William and Mary. In 1692, he was made Judge of the Superior Court; and, in 1718, Chief Justice. He resigned his seat upon the Bench, 1728, as well as his office, as Judge of Probate, and died, January, 1720, aged 77.

XXII. p. 20.

In an able article in the North American Review, for July, 1844, it is stated, that the Aspinwall Elm, in Brookline, is known to have been 181 years old, in 1837. According to this computation, it must have been set out, in 1656. But the tradition of the oldest and best informed inhabitants has uniformly been, that it was planted by Deacon Samuel Clark, great grandfather of the present Deacon Joshua C. Clark, who served his boyhood in the Aspinwall family. He died, 7 May, 1766, aged 81. He was accordingly born in 1685, 29 years after the period assigned to the planting of this tree. But as he lived in the Aspinwall family, only in his youth, he probably set out the tree, about 1700, when he was fifteen years of age.

XXIII. p. 21.

Capt. Samuel Aspinwall died, 6 September, 1727, aged 65. At his family devotions, that morning, he read the XXVIth chapter of Proverbs, beginning with "Boast not thyself of to-morrow; for thou knowest not, what a day may bring forth." Having business on Muddy-river, which bounded his farm, he was providentially drowned, that very day!

XXIV. p. 21.

The following account of Dr. Boylston, with some variations, was published in the Appendix of the author's Century Discourse, forty years ago.

After receiving a good private education, the subject of this notice studied physic with Dr. Cutler, an eminent physician and surgeon, in Boston; and, in process of time, arrived at great distinction in his profession.

In 1721, the small pox prevailed, in Boston. Having received information, in a letter from Dr. Cotton Mather, of the manner, in which inoculation was practised, in Turkey, he boldly resolved, notwithstanding the inveterate prejudices of his countrymen against it, to commence the practice himself.

He first inoculated his own children and servants. Encouraged by the result

of this experiment, in 1721, 1722, he inoculated 247 persons, in Boston and the neighboring Towns. Thirty-nine were inoculated by others, in the whole 286, of whom only six died.

Notwithstanding this wonderful success, the populace, headed and inflamed by some of his own profession,* were so exasperated, as to render it unsafe for him to travel in the evening. They argued, that he ought to be viewed and treated, as the murderer of those, who should die in consequence of inoculation. To such madness did their passions transport them, that a lighted granado was, one evening, thrown into the chamber of a young man, who had been inoculated. He must inevitably have lost his life, had not the fuse been removed by passing through the window.

Had Dr. Boylston gone, at this time, to England, he might have accumulated an immense fortune by skill in treating the small pox. He did not however visit that country, till 1723, when inoculation had become common. He was then received with the most flattering attention. Chosen a member of the Royal Society, he became acquainted with some of the most distinguished characters in the nation. His communications to that Society, after his return to America, were ingenious and celebrated.

After a long period of eminence in his profession, he retired to his patrimonial estate, in Brookline, to pass the remainder of his days. He there expired, on 1 March, 1766, and was interred in his own tomb, which bears the following plain, though appropriate and just inscription.

"Sacred to the memory of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, Esq. Physician, and F. R. S. who first introduced the practice of inoculation into America. Through a life of extensive beneficence, he was always faithful to his word, just in his dealings, affable in his manners, and, after a long sickness, in which he was exemplary for his patience and resignation to his Maker, he quitted this mortal life, in a just expectation of a happy immortality, 1 March, 1766, aet. 87."

The wish has often been expressed, that a more suitable Monument might be raised to the memory of a man, so highly distinguished in his profession.

XXV. p. 22.

Tudor, in his life of Otis, claims Mr. Gridley, as a Boston inhabitant, and asserts, that he died there.

The Rev. Dr. Eliot, in his New-England Biography also states, that he died at Boston. But it is a well known fact, that he lived a bachelor, for several years, in Brookline; and, in the record of deaths, in Brookline, it is noted, that he died there, on 10 September, 1767, aged 64. Dr. Eliot justly says of him, that his legal knowledge was unquestionable; and adds, "he died poor, because he despised wealth."

XXVI. p. 22.

Henry Hulton, Esq. one of the five commissioners, appointed by Parliament to receive and distribute the revenue, accruing from a duty to be paid by the Colonists on paper, glass, painters' colors, and teas imported into the Colonies, arrived at Boston, in November, 1767. He resided in the house specified, as his country seat.

XXVII. p. 23.

Statistical account of the industry and products of the Town of Brookline, during the year, ending 1 April, 1845.

| | | |
|--|-----------|--------|
| 2600 pairs of Ladies' yarn hose, valued at | | \$1200 |
| Saddles and harnesses manufactured, | | 525 |
| Wagons, sleighs, and other vehicles, | | 4000 |
| Cabinet ware manufactured, | | 300 |
| 3400 hides tanned, Value of leather, | | 17300 |
| Capital employed in Tanneries, | 24000 | — |
| Amount carried over, | | 23325 |

* The most virulent of these opponents was Dr. Thomas Douglass from Scotland, and, who betrayed the most ferocious passions, both in conversation and from the press, in a malignant opposition to his more successful competitor.

| | | |
|--|--|----------|
| Amount brought over, | | 23325 |
| 612 pairs of boots and 210 pairs of shoes, valued at | | 3520 |
| 163 cords of fire wood, prepared for market, | | 1059.50 |
| 270 horses kept in the Town, valued at | | 20400 |
| 63 pairs of oxen, at \$5 per pair, | | 5355 |
| 256 cows, at \$25 each, | | 6100 |
| 362 swine, | | 5430 |
| 1225 bushels of Indian corn, | | 857.50 |
| 2036 " rye, | | 1425.20 |
| 136 " barley, | | 88.40 |
| 30869 " potatoes, | | 12347.60 |
| 1789 tons of hay, | | 25046 |
| 1508 pounds of butter, | | 271.44 |
| 1070 " honey, | | 214 |
| 1233 barrels of string beans, 1.50, | | 1834.50 |
| 2560 " green peas, 2.00 | | 5120 |
| 2288 " cucumbers, 1.00 | | 2388 |
| 2074 " beets, 1.25, | | 2592.50 |
| 1674 " onions, 1.25 | | 2002.50 |
| 1222 " parsnips, 1.25, | | 1527.50 |
| 5220 " green corn, 1.00 | | 5220 |
| 1995 bushels of tomatoes 50 | | 997.50 |
| 15880 " turnips, 1s. | | 2646.67 |
| 296 tons of squashes, a \$15, | | 4440 |
| 14 1-8 " peppers, \$60 | | 847.50 |
| 204 " carrots, \$5, | | 1632 |
| 255650 " cabbages, a 3 cts. | | 7669.50 |
| Celery and horse-radish, valued at | | 2017 |
| Early salads and greens, valued at | | 4255 |
| Melons of different varieties, | | 2437 |
| Asparagus, | | 2244 |
| Shell beans and other small articles, | | 575 |

FRUITS.

| | | |
|--|--|----------|
| 15913 barrels of apples, valued at \$1.25, | | 19891.25 |
| 691 " pears, | | 2784 |
| 131 bushels of peaches, a \$2, | | 268 |
| 222 " plums, a \$3. | | 666 |
| 1539 " cherries, \$2.50, | | 2347.50 |
| 475 " currants, \$2, | | 950 |
| 250 " quinces, \$2, | | 500 |
| 12300 boxes of strawberries, a 20 cts. | | 2461.80 |
| 4956 " raspberries, a 25 cts. | | 1239 |
| 12470 pounds of grapes, a 50 cts, | | 6235 |
| 110 tons of rye straw, a \$10, | | 1100 |
| 1044 barrels of cider (for vinegar of course,) 1s. | | 1044 |
| 93440 gallons of milk, a 1s. | | 15573.33 |

\$212635.69

XXVIII. p. 23.

For several years, after the revolutionary war, there were frequent misunderstandings among the militia companies, in this vicinity, respecting rank; till it was finally adjusted, that the companies of Dorchester, Roxbury, and Brookline should constitute the first regiment of the first Brigade of the first Division of militia, in this Commonwealth, taking precedence of the companies, in Boston, on the ground, it is believed, that Dorchester received its Act of incorporation, as a Town, before Boston.

XXIX. p. 24.

According to the laws of the Commonwealth, formerly in force, all new comers into the Town of whatever profession or circumstances received a formal warning to depart out of the Town from the Constable, certified by the Town Clerk.

For example, when the Rev. Jonathan Hyde came to Brookline to preach to a Society of Separatists, he received the following summary notice.

"Jonathan Hyde was warned to depart out of this Town unto the Colony and Town he last resided in, to wit, Canterbury, Connecticut."

XXX. p. 24.

In the Journal of Judge Sewall, it is stated, under date of 1688, 27 March, "Three Indian children, being alone, in a Wigwam, at Muddy-river, the Wig wam fell on fire, and burnt them so, that they all died.

I. Sabbath, 11 January, 1691, at night the house of Joshua Gardner, at Muddy-river burnt, and two of his children."

"On 21 December, 1691, went with Mr. Addington and wife to the new house of Joshua Gardner, where were Mr. Walter and wife, Mr. Denison and wife, Sir Ruggles and Mrs. Weld. At dinner, Mr. Walter asked the blessing, and Mr. Denison returned thanks, on account of completing their new house."

II. In the News-Letter, 17 April, 1740, published, in Boston, is the following Memorandum.

"Last Monday, A. M. 14 April, 1740, the house of Nathaniel Gardner,* of Brookline, next to the Meeting-house, in that Town, took fire, and was burned down; but most of the household goods saved. It was occasioned by a chimney's being on fire, the sparks falling on the roof catched in the shingles, which, being very dry, burnt so violently, as 'twas impossible to put a stop thereto."

III. In the Massachusetts Gazette, 8 September, 1768, is the following notice.

"Last Friday afternoon, the large dwelling house of Isaac Gardner, Esq., of Brookline, was consumed by fire, together with great part of the household goods, belonging to the family, consisting of eighteen persons, and every thing in the garret and cellars. The loss is computed at 4 or £5000, O. T.

The inhabitants of the Town met, on Monday; and though the town consists of about fifty families, they generously raised a subscription of about £100 lawful money, to assist Mr. Gardner in rebuilding his house."

This house is now owned by Capt. Daniel Sanderson. In short of seven years from this date, Mr. Gardner was slain in Lexington battle.

IV. A house owned by Capt. Samuel Croft, and occupied by the Rev. Joseph Jackson, was, in his absence, burnt down, on 8 June, 1774. Dr. Aspirwall, being at home, was instrumental, by his own judicious aid, and by directing the efforts of others, in saving great part of the furniture, and a principal portion of Mr. Jackson's library.

V. On 20 February, 1819, a little past midnight, a house nearly completed for Dea. Joshua C. Clark was, without a known cause, consumed by fire. The loss fell on the builder. But by generous aid, and spirited exertions, a new house, in its place, was so far completed, as to be inhabited, on 31 May, of the same year.

VI. On 7 January, 1816, a house, built by Mr. Peter Parker, in which his son, John Parker, Esq., a late eminent merchant was born, took fire in the night, and was consumed.

The fire was occasioned by means of ashes placed in a wooden vessel.

It stood near the site of the Baptist meeting-house. For relief of the sufferers there was raised by contribution, \$119,70—by subscription, \$446,70—in the whole, \$566,40. This John Parker, the son of a poor sheemaker, attained to such wealth, that his taxes, in the city of Boston, for years before his death, amounted to more than \$7,000 a year; while his annual taxes, in Roxbury, his summer residence, exceeded \$1000.

VII. On Wednesday, 16 September, 1835, a house, built by William Wood, Esq., of Charlestown, last owned by Col. Thomas H. Perkins, took fire, through defect in the chimney, and was entirely consumed.

It stood near the site of the spacious and elegant mansion, erected by Thomas H. Perkins, Jr.

VIII. On Lord's day, 2 September, 1838, a dwelling-house of Capt. Benjamin

* Where now stands the house of Thomas W. Sumner, Esq.

Bradley took fire, between meetings, and was wholly consumed. By great exertions several neighboring buildings were preserved from the devouring flames.

XXXI. p. 24.

Graduates at Harvard University.

1. 1698. *John White, A. M. Ordained minister at Gloucester, 21 April, 1703, died, 16 January, 1760, aged 83.
2. 1707. *Ebenezer Devotion, A. M. Ordained at Suffield, Conn., 28 June, 1710, died, 11 April, 1741, aged 57.
3. 1712. *Edward White, A. M. Farmer in Brookline, Justice of the Peace, Major in the militia, and Representative to the General Court. He was born, 10 July 1693, and died, 29 May, 1769, aged 76.
4. 1712. *Andrew Gardner, A. M. Ordained at Worcester, in 1719, and dismissed, 31 October, 1722. Installed in Lunenburg, 15 May, 1728, and dismissed, 22 February, 1732.
5. 1714. *Samuel Aspinwall, A. M. He was born, 13 February, 1696, and died, 13 August, 1732, aged 37.

The Rev. Mr. Allen published a funeral sermon on his death, in which he gave him an excellent character.

The following account, by the same hand, was published in the New-England Weekly Journal, No. 283.

Brookline, 21 August. On the 13 inst. died here, Mr. Samuel Aspinwall, of this Town, in the 37 year of his age, after between six and seven years' illness. He commenced Master of Arts, in Cambridge, 1717, and was designed for the ministry; but disengaged by an inward weakness; which, after he had been, for some little time, settled here, so advanced, as to take him off from business, and, at length, proved fatal. He was a gentleman of bright parts, natural and acquired, a strong memory, quick wit, and solid judgment, pleasant in his conversation, a steady friend, and a good Christian.

6. 1733. *Ebenezer White, A. M. Born, 29 March, 1713; ordained at Norton, now Mansfield, 23 February, 1737, and died, 18 February, 1761, aged 47.

7. 1737. *Jonathan Winchester, A. M. Born, 21 April, 1717; ordained at Dorchester—Canada, since Asburnham, 23 April, 1760, and died, 27 November, 1767, aged 51.

8. 1738. *Henry Sewall, A. M. Born, 8 March, 1720; farmer, in Brookline, and Justice of the Peace. He died, 29 May, 1771, aged 52.

9. 1738. *John Druce, A. M. Physician in Wrentham.

10. 1738. *Charles Glcason, A. M. Born, 29 December, 1718; ordained at Dudley, 31 October, 1744, and died, 7 May, 1790, aged 72.

11. 1741. *James Allen, son of the first minister; born, 20 September, 1723, and died, December, 1749, aged 26.

12. 1744. *Benjamin White, A. M., son of Major Edward White; born, 5 October, 1724, farmer, in Brookline, Justice of Peace, for many years a Representative to the General Court, then a Counsellor. Died, 8 May, 1790, aged 66.

13. 1747. *Isaac Gardner, A. M. Born, 9 May, 1726; farmer, in Brookline, Justice of the Peace. On the memorable 19 April, 1775, he went as a volunteer to Lexington battle, and was slain, at Cambridge, about a mile above the colleges, by the British troops, on their return to Boston.

In his domestic, social, civil, and religious capacity, he was equally beloved and respected. The melancholy circumstance of his death excited great public sensibility, as well as private lamentation and regret. He died, at the age of 49.

14. 1761. *Hull Sewall, A. M., son of Henry Sewall, Esq. Born, 9 April, 1744; and died, 27 November, 1767, aged 24.

15. 1761. *Samuel Sewall, A. M., brother of the foregoing, great-grandson of Chief Justice Sewall, was born, 31 December, 1745, lived unmarried, a counsellor at law, in Boston. Became a refugee from his country, proscribed in the banishment act of 1778, passed the remainder of his life, in Bristol, England, where he died, 6 May, 1811, aged 66. His estate in Brookline, inherited in right of his mother, was forfeited by law, and afterwards purchased by the late Mr. John Heath.

16. 1764. *William Aspinwall, A. M., M. D., highly valued physician of Brookline and neighborhood, was born, 23 May, 1743, and died, 16 April, 1823, aged 80. See p. 22.

17. 1764. *Isaac Winchester, born, 5 August, 1743, and died in the Continental army.

18. 1765. *Henry Sewall, A. M., son of Henry Sewall, Esq. Born, 19 January, 1749, and died, 17 October, 1772, aged 24.

19. 1777. *John Goddard, A. M. Born, 12 November, 1756; Merchant of Portsmouth, N. H., in which he was Representative and Senator in their General Court. He might have been advanced to still higher distinctions, had he consented to stand candidate. He died at Portsmouth, 18 December, 1829, aged 73.

20. 1786. *Elisha Gardner. Born, December, 1766. He died at the Southward, engaged in mercantile pursuits.

21. 1787. Caleb Child. Born, in Brookline, 13 March, 1760. He has no relative in this region, who can tell, whether he be alive, or if living, where.

22. 1787. *Joseph Jackson, son of the fourth minister of Brookline. Born, 27 October, 1767, died at Portsmouth, N. H., 19 August, 1790, while pursuing the study of physic.

23. 1804. *William Aspinwall, M. D., son of Dr. William Aspinwall. Born, 1784; died a practitioner of medicine, in his native town, 7 April, 1818, aged 34.

24. 1804. Thomas Aspinwall, A. M. Born 1786; lawyer in Boston, Colonel in the army in the last war with England, Consul at London.

25. 1805. *Samuel Clark, A. M., son of Deacon Samuel Clark. Born, 1782: Ordained at Burlington, Vt. 19 April, 1810; resigned, on account of ill health; died there, 2 May, 1827, aged 45.

26. 1805. Isaac Sparhawk Gardner, A. M., son of General Isaac Sparhawk Gardner. Born, 1785; instructor of youth, in Frankfort, Ky.

27. 1807. Samuel Jackson Gardner, A. M., son of Mr. Caleb Gardner. Born, 1788; lawyer, last residing in the city of New York.

28. 1831. John Tappan Pierce, A. M., son of the fifth minister of Brookline. Born, 14 December, 1811. On the 15 September, 1836, he was ordained an evangelist. He now officiates in a congregational church in Arcadia, Madison county, Missouri.

29. 1830. *William Penniman, son of Mr. Elisha Penniman. Died, 13 February, 1832, while contemplating the study of divinity, aged 22.

30. 1834. *Nathaniel Bowditch Ingersoll, A. B., son of Nathaniel Ingersoll. Died, a youth of promise, 31 May, 1836, aged 22.

31. 1835. William Parsons Atkinson, A. M., son of Mr. Amos Atkinson, is an instructor of youth.

32. 1844. Edward Augustus Wild, A. B., son of Dr. Charles Wild, student of medicine.

Graduates at Brown University.

1. 1811. Luther Metcalf Harris, son of Mr. John Harris. Born, 7 May, 1789, Physician in Roxbury.

2. 1824. William Leverett A. M., son of Mr. William Leverett. Born, 25 January, 1800, pastor of the Baptist Church in East-Cambridge.

3. 1832. { Washington Leverett, A. M. Professor in Shurtleff College, Twins } Upper Alton, Illinois.

4. 1832. { Warren Leverett, A. M.; Professor in the same College.

5. 1837. George Griggs, A. M., L. L. B. Harv., son of Mr. Joshua Griggs, lawyer in Boston, and resident in his native village.

6. 1845. James Andem, A. B., son of Mr. Moses Andem. Ordained Baptist minister of Dighton, 13 November, 1845.

In the annual Catalogue of Brown University for 1845, Hezekiah Shailer and Augustine Shurtleff are mentioned, as seniors from Brookline.

Graduate of Princeton, N. J.

1. 1762. *Caleb White. Died, in Brookline, 16 December, 1770, aged 30.

Winchester, born, 19 September, 1751, in the house, best known, as Richards's Hotel, and was baptized in his infancy by the Rev. Jonathan Hyde, Separatist and Pedo-baptist.

His course of life was singularly erratic.

On 4 September, 1771, he was ordained as Baptist minister at Rehoboth.

Backus, in his History of the Baptists, has traced his course through most of its windings.

Mr. Winchester showed his first deviation from the practice of the church, to which he ministered, by insisting on open communion.

He next became converted to close communion.

After experiencing this versatility, his church voted to dispense with his services.

He called a Council, confessed his imprudence, and was received into the Baptist Church at Bellingham.

He then travelled as far as South Carolina, itinerating over that part of the country.

In the beginning of 1781, he was dismissed from the Baptist Church, in Philadelphia, as a Universalist.

He then spent a year, in New England. He sailed for England, in July, 1787. In London he published his Dialogues, which placed him at the head of a new sect, denominated Restorationist.

He returned to Boston, July, 1794, and soon removed to Hartford, Conn., where he died, 18 April, 1797, aged 46, having published his new doctrines in a number of volumes, and was buried by the Universalists.

2. The other Baptist minister, mentioned in the Address, is the Rev. Benjamin Niles Harris, son of Mr. John Harris, born, 19 July, 1792, who has ministered to a number of churches of his denomination, and is now at Rockport.

The Congregational minister, to which the Address alludes, is the Rev. Increase Sumner Davis, son of Mr. Ebenezer Davis, born, in the spring of 1797, and was ordained Congregational minister of the church, in Dorchester, N. H., 9 October, 1828. He is now pastor of the Congregational church, in Wentworth, N. H.

The Hon. Thomas Aspinwall Davis, late Mayor of the city of Boston, was his brother. He was born, 11 December, 1798, and died, on 22 November, 1845, lacking 19 days of 47 years. He died in Brookline, but had a public funeral in Central Church, Boston, to which he belonged, where an address was delivered by the pastor of his youth, and was printed by vote of the City Council, Boston.

XXXIII. p. 24.

For the following facts, and other statistics in this Address, the author is indebted to Mr. John Goddard, born in Brookline, 28 May, O. S. 1730, and who died, 13 April, 1816, aged 86, a man of uncommonly extensive observation, and with a memory proverbially accurate. He had peculiar facilities for a knowledge of the facts relating to this little Town. For he was not only a native, but spent a large portion of a long life in the place of his nativity. He was, moreover, for many years, Selectman, Assessor, and Representative of this Town to the General Court.

He was son of John Goddard, grandson of Joseph Goddard, one of the founders of the first Congregational church, in Brookline; also father of Joseph Goddard, born, 15 April, 1761, now the oldest man in the Town, and grandfather of Abijah Warren Goddard. These five generations of men have all cultivated the same farm, and have been members in full communion of the First Congregational church.

Owners of Dwelling houses, in Brookline, in 1740. The names in *italics* designate the then owners of houses, which still remain.

1. Solomon Hill.
2. Capt. John Winchester.
3. Samuel Sewall.
4. William Gleason.
5. Capt. Robert Sharp.

6. Samuel Clark.
7. Thomas Aspinwall.
8. Dea. Thomas Cotton.
9. Maj. Edward White.
10. Major Edward White.

11. Major Edward White.
 12. Major Edward White.
 13. John Ellis.
 14. *Nathaniel Shepard.*
 15. Capt. Samuel Croft.
 16. *Major Edward White.*
 17. Isaac Winchester.
 18. Rev. James Allen.
 19. Rev. James Allen.
 20. Dea. Samuel Clark.
 21. *Nathaniel Gardner.*
 22. *Solomon Gardner.*
 23. *Dr. Zabdiel Boylston.*
 24. Nathaniel Seaver.
 25. William Ackers.
 26. Isaac Gardner.
 27. John Seaver.
 28. Samuel White, Esq.
 29. Joseph White.
 30. Dea. Benjamin White.
 31. Benjamin White.
 32. Joseph Adams.
 33. Nathaniel Stedman.
 34. *Ebenezer Sergeant.*
 35. *Capt. Benjamin Gardner.*
 36. Joshua Stedman.
 37. Ebenezer Kenrick.
 38. Nathaniel Hill, negro.
 39. *John Druce.*
 40. Abraham Chamberlain.
 41. Abraham Woodward.
 42. Hugh Scott.
 43. James Griggs
 44. William Davis.
 45. John Harris.
 46. *Isaac Child.*
 47. Joshua Child.
 48. Timothy Harris.
 49. John Harris.
 50. Daniel Harris.
 51. Samuel Newell.
 52. Andrew Allard.
 53. *John Woodward.*
 54. Christopher Dyer.
 55. Thomas Woodward.
 56. *Nehemiah Davis.*
 57. John Goddard.
 58. Henry Winchester.
 59. Elhanan Winchester.
 60. John Seaver, Jr.
 61. Dudley Boylston.

A house formerly stood near Smelt-brook, owned by Amos Gates, who afterwards removed to Worcester.

The house owned by David Coolidge was built by Nathan Winchester, son of Capt. John Winchester, grandson of John Winchester, (III.) The other owners have been Thomas Griggs, his son Joshua Griggs, father in law of David Coolidge.

A Mr. Ellis, father of John Ellis, who built the old Punch-bowl tavern, lived in a small house, a little beyond George Babcock's.

1. Solomon Hill. His house formerly occupied by Edward and Mary Devotion, who gave the school fund before mentioned; William Marshall; Charles Warren, T; Rufus Babcock, T; George Babcock.

2. John Winchester, first Representative to the General Court; then Capt. John Winchester, his son; next his son Isaac Winchester; Samuel Griggs; Dea. Thomas Griggs.

3. Samuel Sewall, Esq., son of Judge Samuel Sewall. He raised his house, 18 June, 1703, and moved into it with his father.

The present house built by Henry Sewall, son of Samuel Sewall, Jr.; inherited by Mrs. Edward K. Wolcott. Sold to Charles Stearns.

4. William Gleason, father of the Rev. Charles Gleason of Dudley, lived in a house, a little south of the present George Babcock's.

5. *Capt. Robert Sharp.* House built on the site of a house owned by John Sharp, brother of Robert Sharp, the first of the name, who came here from Dorchester with Peter Aspinwall, the first of that name in this town. Martha, the daughter of John Sharp, was the wife of Joseph Buckminster, who afterwards moved to Framingham, the father of Joseph Buckminster, grandfather of the Rev. Joseph Buckminster, of Rutland, great-grandfather of the Rev. Joseph Buckminster, of Portsmouth, N. H., great-great-grandfather of the Rev. Joseph Stevens Buckminster, Brattle-square church, Boston.

A little south of No. 5, stood the house of William Sharp, son of John Sharp, who moved to Pomfret, Conn.

6. Samuel Clark. This estate was afterward purchased by the Sharp family. Stephen Sharp, Esq. built the house now occupied by John L. Edwards, in 1785. For many years he kept one of the principal schools in the Town. He was Selectman, Assessor, Town Clerk, for twenty-nine years, and repeatedly represented the Town in the General Court. He died, 22 July, 1820, aged 72. He led a single life.

The late Oliver Whyte, Esq. was his successor, as Town Clerk, for about the same period. He transcribed a large portion of the Town records, and died, highly respected, 6 August, 1844, aged 73.

7. *Thomas Aspinwall.* House built by Peter Aspinwall, 1660; next owned by his son Samuel; then by Samuel's son Thomas; then by Thomas's son, Dr. William Aspinwall; now owned by Col. Thomas Aspinwall, Consul to London.

The first Aspinwall house stood several rods east of the present, at the foot of a small hill, and near a spring of running water.

8. *Dea. Thomas Cotton,* heir of the Rev. John Cotton, built the present house. He sold it to Dea. Ebenezer Davis, and moved to Pomfret, Conn. It was next owned by his son Ebenezer; then by his son Ebenezer; then by his son Robert Sharp Davis; and sold by the heirs to Moses Andem.

9. *Major Edward White,* occupying the spot, where his first ancestors in this Town lived; inherited by the late Thomas White; last occupied by Thomas Somes.

10. Major Edward White owned a house, which stood near the barn of the old Punch-bowl tavern.

11. Major Edward White owned a house which stood a little East of the late deaf and dumb Thomas Aspinwall's.

12. Major Edward White owned another house, a little East of the house last mentioned, near the site of the widow Thomas White's.

13. John Ellis, who died, 26 December, 1770, aged 80. The house was built by James Goddard for a private house. It was used, as a tavern, before 1740. William Whitney, of Weston, owned it; then Eleaser Baker; Eliphalet Spurr occupied it, for a while; William Laughton, in 1801; Franklin Gerry, in 1820; Louis Boutell, in 1826; William Jemerson, in 1827. Isaac Thayer bargained for it, took down the old patch-work Tavern, 20 May, 1833, and caused to be erected nine cottages, in the immediate neighborhood. On or near the site of the old tavern is the elegant Lyceum Hall, owned by a number of proprietors, built in the autumn of 1841.

14. *Nathaniel Shepard.* He was one of the New Lights, so denominated, and moved to Needham. The house was then occupied by Daniel Dana. It is now owned by the Hon. Peter C. Brooks, and occupied by Anna Dana, daughter of Daniel Dana.

15. *Capt. Samuel Croft.** The present house raised, 23 April, 1765. At his death, 14 November, 1771, aged 71, it was owned by his son, Capt. Samuel Croft, who died, 9 April, 1814, aged 63. It descended by will to the Croft family, and is now owned by John Kendrick.

16. *Major Edward White,* who died, 29 May, 1769, aged 76. It has since been owned by Capt. Timothy Corey, and his son Dea. Elijah Corey. It is now the property of James Bartlett.

17. Isaac Winchester, who died, 15 February, 1771, aged 57. It was then owned by Capt. Timothy Corey, who died, 19 September, 1811, aged 69. A stone house, near the site of this, was recently built by Dea. Timothy Corey, who died, 10 August, 1844, aged 62.

18. Rev. James Allen, first minister of Brookline, who died, 18 February, 1747, aged 56. The house, which he inhabited, has been down, for more than half a century. But descendants of the rose bushes, which he set out, about 1718, are now living and flourishing.

19. Rev. James Allen owned an old house, which stood on land now occupied by Jesse Bird, as a garden. It was occupied by Peter Hammond. A part of the frame was used in building the house, now owned and occupied by Jesse Bird, which was raised for the second minister of Brookline, about 1750, the Rev. Cotton Brown, who died, 13 April, 1751, aged 25. He was brother of the Hon. Peter C. Brooks's mother, and of the last wife of Daniel Dana.

The House of Joshua Gardner, before mentioned, stood a little East of the parsonage house of the first parish. The house, built in its place, was owned by Caleb Gardner, Jr., from whom the land was obtained, on which the first meeting house was erected.

* The name has been spelt three different ways, Croft, Craft, and Crafts, by blood relations.

20. Dea. Samuel Clark died, 7 May, 1766, aged 81. His son Samuel died, previously, on 18 July, 1760, aged 39. His son Dea. Samuel Clark died, 29 March, 1814, aged 61. The house now standing is owned by Caleb Clark, great-grandson of the first owner of the place.

Back of the present house stood one, used as a garrison-house against the Indians.

21. *Nathaniel Gardner's* house was burned, 14 April, 1740, who rebuilt the present house, the same year. Few places, in Brookline, have had so many owners as this. After the death of Nathaniel Gardner, it was owned by Dea. Benjamin White; then by Jeremiah Gridley, Esq.; then by Henry Hulton, Esq. Mandamus Counsellor, who forfeited it to the Government, as a Refugee; it was then owned by a Captain Cooke; then by John Lucas; then by Capt. Knight; then Wm. Hyslop; then by his son, David Hyslop; then by John Carnes, who sold the land for the present Meeting-house of the First Church, dedicated, 11 June, 1806; then by widow Elisabeth Partridge; now by Thomas W. Sumner, Esq.

22. *Solomon Gardner.* The house was built by his father, Dea. Thos Gardner, about 1718; then owned by his son Solomon Gardner; next by Caleb Gardner, also son of Thomas Gardner; next by another son, Benjamin Gardner. Benjamin Gardner was the father of Dea. Elisha Gardner, the next owner; who died, 29 January, 1797, aged 70. He sold the place to John Goddard, from whom it was purchased by his son Benjamin Goddard, Esq., the present owner.

23. *Dr. Zabdiel Boylston* bought it of his brother Peter, 26 March, 1737, for £3,100, old tenor, and built the present house, about 1736. Peter Boylston was the father of the first President John Adams's mother, Susanna, born, on that spot, 5 March, 1709, and married to John Adams, of Braintree, now Quincy, 23 November, 1734.

William Hyslop bought the place of Dr. Boylston's heirs. It is now owned by the heirs of his son, David Hyslop, who died, 16 August, 1822, aged 67. His father died, 11 August, 1796, aged 85.

24. *Nathaniel Seaver.* His father John married a Gardner, by whom he probably inherited the place. Nathaniel built the present house, about 1742. It was then owned by his son Nathaniel; next by John Deane; next by John Lucas, who died, 11 September, 1812, aged 74; then by Samuel Hammond, by whose heirs it is now owned. He died, 4 November, 1838, aged 71.

25. William Ackers, who died, 9 October, 1794, aged 76. John Ackers, his father, built the first house there. His son William built the present house, which was raised, 1 August, 1744. His son William was the next owner, to whose heirs it now belongs, who died, 14 July, 1841, aged 76.

26. Isaac Gardner, who died, 11 March, 1767, aged 83. The next owner was his son, Isaac Gardner, whose house was burnt, 2 September, 1768, and who was slain in Lexington battle, 19 April, 1775, aged 49. His son, Gen. Isaac Sparhawk Gardner was the next owner, who died, 6 December, 1818, aged 60. It was then owned by Elisha Penniman, who died, 5 November, 1831, aged 54. It is now the property of Capt. Daniel Sanderson.

A house formerly stood, a little south of this house, on the same side of the way, owned by Addington Gardner, son of Caleb Gardner, Jr. He married a sister of the Rev. James Allen, and removed to Sherburne.

27. John Seaver, who died, 21 October, 1767, aged 66, occupied a house, long since demolished, not far from the present Joseph White's house.

28. *Samuel White*, Esq. died, 9 April, 1760, aged 76. Samuel Sewall, Esq., his grandson, inherited it; but being a Refugee, his estate was forfeited to the Government, and sold to John Heath, who died, 27 April, 1804, aged 72. It was next owned by his son Ebenezer Heath, who died, 26 February, 1844, aged 80. His son Charles demolished the old house, 11 September, 1838, and raised his present house, on 1 October of the same year.

A house formerly stood a little East of the present mansion, on the same side of the way, owned by Joseph White, father of Samuel White, Esq., and son of John White, who came, the first of the name, to this Town, from Watertown, and lived at the lower part of the Town, near the residence of widow Thomas White. Joseph White was one of the founders of the First Church, in Brookline.

29. Joseph White. Joseph Gardner formerly owned it. Deacon Joseph White, the next occupant, died of natural small pox, 19 August, 1777, aged 75. His son Samuel next owned it; next his cousin, Moses White, who moved to Windsor, Vermont; Jonathan Jackson was the next owner, who died, 30 September, 1822, aged 73. General Simon Eliot built the present house, and first inhabited it, 10 September, 1824. He died, 2 January, 1832, aged 70. It was next owned by Simon Eliot Greene, in whose family it still remains.

30. Dea. Benjamin White; then his son Moses; then his son Moses, at one time an owner of the last mentioned house; Hon. Jonathan Mason purchased it, about 1792, who died, 2 November, 1831, aged 75. Benjamin Guild, Esq. purchased and moved into it, 5 June, 1822. It was next sold to Hon. Theodore Lyman, former Mayor of Boston, who took possession, June, 1841, soon took down the old house, and erected a very splendid edifice in its place.

31. Benjamin White, who died, 19 October, 1777, aged 70. It was formerly owned by Peter Gardner, who married a sister of Joshua Boylston's mother.

Benjamin White, son of Benjamin, was the next owner, who demolished the old house, and erected the present mansion, some rods west of the former, about 1790. He died, 20 March, 1814, aged 71.

The estate, as yet undivided, was next occupied by Benjamin White, son of the last mentioned, who died, 7 July, 1839, aged 55.

32. Joseph Adams. Benjamin White bought it, and pulled it down, about half a mile South-west of his residence.

33. Nathaniel Stedman. Benjamin White bought this, and pulled it down, a little farther West, on the opposite side of the road.

34. Ebenezer Sergeant. He bought it of Nathaniel, brother of Thomas Stedman. Dea. Elkanah Winchester, father of the preacher, next bought it, and sold it to Benjamin White, the owner of three estates aforementioned.

35. Capt. Benjamin Gardner, son of Dea. Thomas Gardner, built this house, and died, 13 September, 1762, aged 64.

His son Samuel was the next owner, who died, 22 November, 1771, aged 43.

His son, Caleb Gardner, next owner, died, 17 November, 1807, aged 52.

Ebenezer Richards purchased the place of the heirs, and soon sold it to John Hunt, who sold it to John Clark, the present proprietor.

36. Joshua Stedman. The house, best known as Richards's hotel, was built by Dea. Elkanah Winchester, assisted by the New-lights so called, on condition, that they might have the use of a room in it for their worship.

Capt. Benjamin Gardner bought this place of a Mr. Calef, of Boston, before it was occupied by Dea. Winchester. Ebenezer White next owned it; then Joseph White; Ebenezer Richards bought it of Joseph White; it was then sold to Henry Pettes, of Boston, who, after greatly improving it, moved into it, 21 May, 1838; it was then sold to Mark W. Sheafe, of Portsmouth, N. H., who moved into it, in 1840.

37. Ebenezer Kenrick, a New-light, who left Brookline church, in Mr. Allen's day.

Jonathan Hammond built the present house.

It has, for several years been owned by Mrs. Jane Coafford, a French Lady.

38. Nathaniel Hill, an African.

Deacon Ebenezer Craft, of Roxbury, bought it.

The Rev Jonathan Hyde, of Canterbury, Conn., purchased the place, and built a house, in 1751. He died, 4 June, 1787, aged 78.

His son Thaddeus Hyde next owned it, who died, 25 July, 1808, aged 69.

Arba Hyde, the son of Thaddeus, next owned it. He died, 4 November, 1841, aged 58.

It was pulled down by order of the Selectmen, 11 October, 1841.

39. John Druce built this house, probably the latter part of the 17th century, or beginning of the 18th.

It was next owned by his son, Obadiah Druce, who died, 3 December, 1765.

Dea. Ebenezer Craft, of Roxbury, bought it, who died, 1 September, 1791, aged 86.

It was then owned by his son, Caleb Craft, who died, 8 January, 1826, aged 84; next by his son Samuel Craft, who sold it to Thomas Woodward, the present owner.

40. Abraham Chamberlain. His heirs sold it in shares to John Harris and Daniel Dana. Caleb Craft bought it, except ten acres, including the house, which was purchased by Thaddeus Jackson.

Joshua Woodward, uncle of Thaddeus Jackson's wife, built the present house, who died, 21 November, 1776, aged 46.

Thaddeus Jackson, the next occupant, died, 12 October, 1832, aged 80.

Phinehas Goodnough is the present owner.

41. Abraham Woodward built it. His sons Caleb and Joshua next owned it. Abraham Jackson, who married Caleb's widow, next occupied it, and died, 15 January, 1807, aged 85. His son Thaddeus bought it, and built the present house for his son Thaddeus, who first inhabited it, in the spring of 1820. Thaddeus Jackson, Jr. died, 12 July, 1824, aged 42.

Phinehas Goodnough now owns and occupies it.

42. Hugh Scott hired it of Samuel White, Esq. It was next owned by Caleb Craft, and by him pulled down. It stood a few rods this side of Caleb Craft, Jr.'s house.

43. James Griggs. His son George next occupied it. Dea. Ebenezer Craft bought the place. Thomas Kenrick built a house on it, and died, 8 February, 1774, aged 33. Jacob Hervey married his widow, and died, 22 June, 1812, aged 63. The house, which stood a few rods south of Caleb Craft Jr.'s was then pulled down; and the land belongs to the Craft family.

44. William Davis died, 20 February, 1777, aged 66. His son William then occupied it; and it was soon divided and sold. It was owned successively by Joseph Smith, William Rogers, ——— MacCarty, Thomas Williams, Esq., Elisha Whitney, and Asa Whitney, who died, 5 March, 1826, aged 44. The house, however, which stood a few rods West of the South-west school-house, on the opposite side of the way, was demolished, in 1809.

45. John Harris. The house was given to him by Robert Harris, a distant relation. John Harris built the present house and died, 5 November, 1788, aged 72. His son John, the next owner, died, 8 December, 1831, aged 81.

Now owned by Willard A. Humphrey.

46. Isaac Child died, 10 September, 1765, aged 77. His son Isaac was the next owner; it was then owned by a Mr. Borland; then by Elisha Whitney; next by his son, Maj. Asa Whitney. It is now owned by Samuel Hills.

47. Joshua Child, brother of Isaac, inherited it of his father. He was great-grandfather of Dea. Joshua Child Clark, after whom he was named. The next owner was Daniel Dana, then Benjamin White, then Thomas White, Amasa Ellis, Benjamin Weld, John Peirce, Samuel H. Walley, Thomas Tilden. The last owner Eunice James.

48. Timothy Harris bought it of Joseph Scott. It was inherited by the wife of the late Elijah Child, and pulled down in 1805. Timothy Harris's widow built the house, now inhabited by Timothy Harris Child.

49. Timothy Harris. His son John was the next owner. See 45. The last John Harris built the present house, in 1801. It is now the property of Alvan Loker.

50. Daniel Harris built the house. His son Daniel next owned it, and sold it to John Harris, Sen. See 45. The house was long since demolished.

51. Samuel Newell. His son John next owned it; then Gulliver Winchester; then Robert Holt, who began the house, several rods East of the old mansion. This house was completed by Dr. Wm. Spooner, of Boston, who inhabited it, during several summer seasons, and died in Boston, 15 February, 1836, aged 76. It was then purchased by Curtis Travis, a butcher, in 1825, who moved away, and died. It is now said to be owned by John Welch, of Boston.

52. Andrew Allard. William Woodward, brother of Thomas and John, and son of Thomas, built the house. It was last inhabited by an old countryman, by the name of Vaughan, who died, at a very advanced age, 27 February, 1775, and the house has been, many years, demolished. Samuel Cabot, Esq. is building a house for his tenant, a little East of this place.

53. John Woodard built it. He died, 15 February, 1770, aged 74. His son Thomas next owned it; then Dea. Joseph White; John Corey, who died, 6 October, 1803, aged 44; Erastus Champney; John Dunn; George Goldsmith, the present owner.

54. Christopher Dyer built the house on land given him by Samuel White, Esq. His son, William Dyer then owned it; afterwards Joseph Woodward, John Deane, John Lucas. Col. Thomas H. Perkins built a house near the site of this, in 1809, for his tenant.

55. Thomas Woodward built the house, which stood near the mansion of William Appleton, Esq. His son Thomas then owned it; next, Dea. Joseph White. It was at length owned by Ebenezer Richards, who sold it to Hon. Stephen Higginson, who erected the mansion, now owned by Dr. John C. Warren, in 1800. He died, in Boston, 22 November, 1828, aged 85.

56. Nehemiah Davis built the present house, about 1732, and died, 5 January, 1785, aged 78.

It was next owned by Captain Joseph Williams; H. Child; Hon. George Cabot, who died, in Boston, 18 April, 1823, aged 71; next by Stephen Higginson, Jr., who died, in Cambridge, 29 February, 1834, aged 63; next by Capt. Adam Babcock, who died, in this house, 24 September, 1817, aged 77. Samuel Goddard is the present proprietor.

Josiah Winchester, grandfather of the famous Elhanan Winchester, Restorationist, formerly inhabited an old house, which stood near the present John Warren's.

57. John Goddard. The place was first owned by Dorman Marean; then by William Marean.

Joseph Goddard, the first of the family, who owned the place, died, 25 July, 1728, aged 73.

His son, John Goddard, settled on the patrimonial state, where he lived, till 1745, when he moved to Worcester, leaving his son John on the place, and died there, 26 June 1785, aged 86.

John Goddard, of the third generation, built the present house, and moved to No. 22, where he died, 13 April, 1816, aged 86.

His son, Samuel Goddard, next occupied the family mansion, where he died, 25 August, 1786, aged 21.

Capt. Joseph Goddard, the brother of Samuel, next inhabited it, till he built a new house, in the immediate neighborhood, into which he removed.

His son, Abijah Warren Goddard, is of the fifth generation, who have lived on the estate of his fathers.

58. Henry Winchester. His son, Joseph Winchester, next owner, died, 28 February, 1781, aged 72.

His son, Nathaniel Winchester, died, 27 December, 1808, aged 60. Old house taken down, 12 December, 1826.

Capt. Isaac Cook's cottage stands near the site of the old house. First inhabited, 9 June, 1827.

This place was formerly owned by Col. Joseph Buckminster. See No. 5.

His house stood on the opposite side of the road, to where Capt. Cook's cottage stands.

59. Elhanan Winchester, grandfather of the preacher of the same name built the house.

His son, Elhanan, commonly known as Dea. Winchester, next owned it. He died at Harvard, 10 September, 1810, aged 91.

Of him it was purchased by John Seaver Jr., who died, 21 October, 1761, aged 66.

The property went through the changes mentioned under No. 21, till David Hyslop sold a portion of it to Nathaniel Murdock, who built a house, near the site of the Winchester house, into which he removed, 8 April, 1800, and died, 1 May, 1837, aged 69.

60. Josiah Winchester, Jr. built a house South of the present Dea. Joshua C. Clark's. His son Caleb next inhabited it; then John Seaver. Nehemiah Davis purchased it, and pulled it down.

61. Dudley Boylston purchased the house, formerly built by a Mr. Shepard.

His son Joshua Boylston, next owned it. He died, 1 November, 1804, aged 79.

Dea. Joshua C. Clark, who married the only daughter, took down the old house, in 1809, and moved into the present house, 31 May, 1810.

XXXIV. p. 25.

1. *Joshua Griggs.*
 2. *William Marshall.*
 3. *Samuel Griggs.*†*
 4. *Edward K. Wolcott.*
 5. *Col. Thomas Aspinwall.*
 6. *Edward K. Wolcott.*
 7. *Robert Sharp.*
 8. *Stephen Sharp.*
 9. *Dr. Wm. Aspinwall.*
 10. *Dr. Wm. Aspinwall.*
 11. *Dr. Wm. Aspinwall.**
 12. *Ebenezer Davis.*
 13. *Benjamin Davis.*
 14. *John Horce.*
 15. *Josiah Jordan.*
 16. *Thomas White.*
 17. *Thomas White.*
 18. *Thomas White.*
 19. *Eleazer Baker.*†*
 20. *Jonathan Dana.*†*
 21. *James Holden.*
 22. *Capt. Cobb.*†*
 23. *Daniel Dana.*
 24. *Ziphion Thayer.*
 25. *Jonas Tolman.*
 26. *Capt. Samuel Croft.*
 27. *Capt. Samuel Croft.*
 28. *John Robinson.*
 29. *Enos Withington.*
 30. *Heirs Benj. White, Esq.*
 31. *Capt. Timothy Corey.*†*
 32. *Edward K. Wolcott.*
 33. *Samuel Clark.*
 34. *Parsonage of First Parish.*
 35. *David Hyslop.*
 36. *John Goddard.*
 37. *David Hyslop.*
 38. *John Lucas.*
 39. *John Lucas.*
 40. *William Ackers.*
 41. *Isaac S. Gardner, Esq.*
 42. *Ebenezer Heath.*
 43. *John Heath.*†*
 44. *Jonathan Jackson.*†*
 45. *Hon. Jonathan Mason.*†*
 46. *Hon. Jonathan Mason.*†*
 47. *Benjamin White.**
 48. *Benjamin White.*
 49. *Benjamin White.*
 50. *Caleb Gardner.*
 51. *Ebenezer Richards.*
 52. *Jonathan Hammond.*
 53. *Thaddeus Hyde.**
 54. *Ebenezer Webb.*
 55. *Caleb Craft.*
 56. *Thaddeus Jackson.*
 57. *Abraham Jackson.*†*
 58. *Caleb Craft.*†*
 59. *Jacob Hervey.**
 60. *Elisha Whitney.**
 61. *John Harris.*
 62. *Elisha Whitney.*
 63. *Heirs of Thomas White.*
 64. *Elijah Child.**
 65. *Widow Elisabeth Harris.*
 66. *Dr. William Spooner.*
 67. *John Corey.*
 68. *Joseph Goddard.*
 69. *Nathaniel Winchester.*†*
 70. *Hon. George Cabot.*
 71. *Hon. George Cabot.*
 72. *Joshua Boylston.*†*

The names in italics represent the houses now standing. The houses with an asterisk (*) are demolished. Those with an obelisk annexed (*†) have others erected on or near the site of former houses.

XXXV. p. 26.

"*Voted,* that this Town agree to assemble at the meeting house, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday, 22 February, 1800, to testify their respect for the memory of the late General George Washington; and that the Selectmen be a committee to wait on the Rev. John Pierce, and desire him to lead in the ceremonies by prayer, and some appropriate Discourse; and that the committee be requested to provide suitable badges of mourning for the occasion.

Also, that the Rev. John Pierce, Col. Isaac S. Gardner, and Mr. Isaac Allen be a committee to select suitable anthems, psalms, or hymns, to be sung on the occasion.—[*Town Records.*]

XXXVI. p. 26.

In his Journal, Judge Samuel Sewall writes, under date of 24 April, 1704, "I gave the Vice President, at Cambridge," meaning the Rev. Samuel Willard, of the Old South Church, Boston, who officiated, as President at Cambridge, "the first News-Letter, that ever was carried over the river." This was, it is believed, the first newspaper published in North America.

* Meaning Charles-river.

XXXVII. p. 26.

Mr. Higginson erected a commodious dwelling, surrounded by forest trees, the natural growth of the soil. It commands a very beautiful prospect of the city, of the harbor, and some of its various islands. It is now owned by Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, who has done much to enlarge and beautify the place. A part of the estate, owned by Mr. Higginson, has been sold to Wm. Appleton, Esq., who has built, for a summer residence, an elegant house.

But it would be an endless task to enumerate the great improvements, which have been made by gentlemen, who have moved into this town, in quick succession, since the commencement of the present century.

It is to be wished, that some person, fitted for the task, would prepare a statistical account of this charming little Town, its rapidly increasing population, its elegant, and, in some instances, princely mansions, its agricultural and horticultural improvements, unparalleled, it is believed, for the size of the place, in the United States.

XXXVIII. p. 29.

'Samuel A. Walker, Esq., who has taken a leading part in this last Temperance movement, gives me the following account.

"The Brookline Washington Total Abstinence Society was formed, 4 April, 1842. S. A. Walker was chosen President.

The first public lecture before the society was delivered by the President. The Hall was thronged. At the conclusion of the address, 171 signed the pledge; and from the formation of the society to the present time, the cause has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. At the formation of the new society, the old society numbered 432 members; and, at its annual meeting, 10 January, 1843, it was voted to unite with the Washington Total Abstinence Society, the better to carry forward the glorious cause.

At the annual meeting, 25 February, 1843, the report was of the most pleasing character. Within 3 years, 594 had signed the pledge, and with the 432 members of the old society, it presented the grand total of 1026, pledged to Total Abstinence, in the Town of Brookline.

The loss from breaking the pledge has been less, than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while the most favorable estimate from any Town in the State, gives a loss of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent."

THEORY OF \mathcal{K}

Theorem 1. *Given a nonempty closed convex subset K of a Hilbert space H , there exists a unique point x^* in K such that $\|x - x^*\| \leq \|x - y\|$ for all $y \in K$. This point x^* is called the projection of x onto K .*

Proof. Let $D = \{y \in H : \|x - y\| \leq \|x - z\| \text{ for all } z \in K\}$. Then D is a closed convex set containing K . By Theorem 1 of Chapter 1, D has a unique minimum point x^* . We now prove that x^* is the required projection of x onto K . Suppose, if possible, that $x^* \notin K$. Then $x^* \in H \setminus K$. Since K is closed, $x^* \notin \overline{K}$. Hence $\|x^* - z\| > \|x^* - y\|$ for all $y \in K$ and $z \in \overline{K} \setminus K$. It follows that $x^* \in D$. But this contradicts the fact that x^* is the minimum point of D . Hence $x^* \in K$. This completes the proof.

